THE BLACK PANTHER

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Judge Considers Discovery Motion For Police, F.B.I. Files

ATTORNEYS FOR HUEY NEWTON SEEK "SMOKING GUN" TO PROVE GOVERNMENT CONSPIRACY

(Oakland, Calif.) - Gesturing with a pointed finger at a red-faced assistant district attorney Thomas Orloff, attorney Sheldon Otis dramatically demanded last Monday afternoon that the prosecution turn over "the 'smoking gun' either in their files or that they have access to" that will prove the false charges and the federal government conspiracy against Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton.

Yet, despite Otis's forceful arguments, Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court Judge Courtland Arne refused to act immediately on the Black Panther Party leader's 157-page motion for discovery of files and documents from 17 local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. (See centerfold.)

Instead, Arne — who had previously denied a request that Huey be released on his own recognizance, reducing a $100,000 bond to an $80,000 "compromise ransom" — merely took the motion "under submission." He gave no indication of when he would rule on the important legal brief.

At an informal press conference following the 45-minute hearing, Huey asserted his innocence of the false and slanderous charges against him.

"We can see that the prosecution will resist this [discovery motion] to the very end," Huey said.

"But we're confident that we will get this information.

"In spite of the fact that I will not receive a fair trial — I have never received a fair trial — I still believe that I will be acquitted.

"I think the kind of bail and the kind of apparatus the state has is unfair when it's put against the individual, especially with charges as trumped up as these."

Asked by a reporter if the govern-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6



BPP President HUEY P. NEWTON talks with admiring Black youth. At a court hearing last Monday, attorneys for Huey demanded that the prosecution turn over files detailing the federal police conspiracy.

Legislature Overrides Gov. Brown's Veto

CALIFORNIA RESTORES DEATH PENALTY

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Opponents of capital punishment have already begun to marshal their forces for what promises to be a prolonged legal battle to overturn last week's reinstatement of the death penalty in California.

The new law, which went into effect at 5:22 p.m. on Thursday, August 11 — just two hours and 20 minutes after the state Assembly voted 54-26 to override Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.'s veto — prescribes death in San Quentin Prison's gas chamber for treason and 15 kinds of murder.

Just as the state Senate's 27-12 vote in June to override Brown's veto passed by the required two-thirds majority, so did the Assembly vote squeak by.

The deciding vote was cast by Assemblyman Frank Vicencia, a Democrat from Bellflower in southeast Los Angeles County. Although personally opposed to capital punishment, Vicenia said he voted for the "sentiments" of his district.

The California Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court are likely to review the Constitionality of the new state death penalty, described by one opponent in the Assembly as reflecting a "certain vengeful state of mind that encourages violence and cheapens respect for life."

Interviewed in Los Angeles, Governor Brown, who this past May vetoed the death penalty bill authored by state Senator George Deukmejian of Long Beach, said of the Assembly vote, "I'm not surprised. I don't believe in the death penalty. . .but the legislature has spoken and now it's up to the courts."

In his "State of the State" message before

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20



San Quentin gas chamber. The death penalty was declared un-Constitutional in 1976 by the California Supreme Court but was reinstated last week by the state legislature.

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Editorial

"PEOPLE NEED NOT NEED"

"PEOPLE NEED NOT NEED," Black Panther Party President Huey P. Newton said on the *Tomorrow* show the other night, and his words hit like a ton of bricks.

Yes, in this latter quarter of the 20th Century, in this era that historians of the future will certainly label the Age of Technology, there is no need for any people in the world to need anything, let alone the basic rudiments for survival.

The accomplishments of our time need not be listed and enumerated to verify this simple fact. The achievements of technology have transformed the world. We in North America live this truth every day of our lives; in a very real way, we are this truth.

Yet, if the truth be told, people do need — and need desperately. From the ghettos of North America to the shantytowns of Africa, from Seoul, South Korea, to San Paulo, South America, millions of world's humanity are ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-fed. Haunting scenes of people needing.

So where does the contradiction lie? How is it that we know, at the deepest level, that "people need not need," yet all around us, and from our very lips too, unfulfilled needs scream out the plight of suffering humankind?

The answer, it seems, must be in the distribution of goods and services; an unequal balance of distribution system that allows few the luxury of kings and pharoahs. Some get "comfortable," others get "crumbs," still others "need."

It is this imbalance in distribution that Huey addressed 11 years ago, and to this day, in the BPP's 10-Point Platform and Program. It is this imbalance in distribution that esteemed Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere addresses when he forwards the growing demand for economic justice, to establish a new world economic order.

Profit breeds need, this is clear. The American capitalist profit motive, not to be confused with the technology its followers have developed, produces poverty throughout the world. Only when people need not profit, will people need to remember what "need" was like. □



" YOU STILL HERE? I THOUGHT YOU BOYS STOPPED IN 1971 . OR WAS IT 1974? ...1976???

Attention

The Black Panther Party is putting together a history of our now close to 11 years of struggle and service to the people. Since the Black Panther Party's founding on October 15, 1966, by Huey P. Newton, we have circulated hundreds of thousands of leaflets, brochures, pamphlets and other pieces of information, as well as our weekly political organ, THE BLACK PANTHER newspaper, in Black and other poor oppressed communities throughout this country — "Circulate to Educate," to organize and unite around our common needs and aspirations. Now we are asking our friends and supporters to return some of these historic momentos, each a tentative step forward, in order to accurately document a true history of our People's Movement in America.

Please send whatever Black Panther Party-produced leaflets and other pieces of information you may have saved to:

Black Panther Party
8501 East 14th Street
Oakland, California 94621

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE

COMMENT

Still "Terrible Terrell" County, Ga.

By Tom Wicker

(Dawson, Ga.) - "Catty-cornered," as Southerners say, across the intersection from the red-brick Terrell County Court House here is the Teen-Club swimming pool operated by the county youth foundation. This week, with the south Georgia sun blazing down and the thermometer hovering around 90, the pool was closed and silent, its water drained, its usual hordes of young White swimmers nowhere in sight.

In the old courthouse — built in 1882 on the site of a Confederate gun factory — the pool's operators took the witness stand in a pretrial hearing for the so-called "Dawson Five." They swore that, at the height of the summer and with only two weeks of its season remaining, the pool had been closed and drained for repairs. They were responding to the contention of the Dawson Five defense that the Teen-Club pool had been drained after Mayor James G. Raines had said in earlier testimony that he would not order the arrest of Blacks who tried to swim there.

None ever has. The pool, built by the municipality, was sold to the youth foundation for $13,500 in 1966, when at least the frayed edges of the civil rights movement finally reached Dawson and what Georgia Blacks call "Terrible Terrell." Since then, the pool has been operated as a club, to which only Whites belong, although the town is still paying off the bonds with which it was built, and has had to construct another municipal pool which only Blacks use.

Why did the Teen-Club pool become an issue in the murder trial of five young Terrell County Blacks accused of shooting a White man while robbing "Tiny" Denton's crossroads store near here? The weekly *Dawson News* ("Circulates in the Heart of the Peanut Belt") gave the answer in an indignant banner headline across its front page: DEFENSE PUTS 'DAWSON ON TRIAL.'

That is exactly what Team

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12

THE BLACK PANTHER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY, [illegible]

NEW DOCUMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS MADE PUBLIC

FEDERAL POLICE CAMPAIGN AGAINST B.P.P. CONTINUES

The following article concludes a two-part series in THE BLACK PANTHER exposing the ongoing federal police conspiracy to harass and destroy the Black Panther Party.

Relevations that (1) the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) placed a blond agent disguised as a stewardess aboard the Western Airlines plane that carried Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton back to the U.S. on July 3, and (2) the admission by former Attorney General Edward Levi that a "domestic security investigation" against the BPP continued until at least the end of 1976 are just two of the reasons why attorney Fred Hiestand believes there is an ongoing federal police campaign waged against the Black Panther Party and its leadership.

As chief counsel in the BPP's $100 million lawsuit against the FBI, CIA, IRS and other government agencies and individuals, Hiestand is in a prime position to be aware of the breadth and scope of this organized governmental conspiracy and to know that it continues to this very day.

For example, Hiestand said in a *San Francisco Examiner* interview, the FBI regularly took down the license plate numbers of visitors to BPP chairperson Elaine Brown's Oakland apartment until she recently moved.

The homes of various BPP members have been consistently burglarized since the FBI's COINTELPRO activities were allegedly stopped in 1971, Hiestand added.

On May 26 of this year, Hiestand said, a federal District Court judge in Washington D.C., flatly rejected a government motion to dismiss the BPP lawsuit, instead ordering the government to produce its incriminating files and documents by September 25.

Despite admission that the FBI alone has between 1.5 and 2 million pages of documentation on the BPP, the government to date has failed to produce a single sheet of paper.

Hiestand explained that if Party attorneys are successful in forcing the disclosure, one result might be the outright dismissal of the false criminal charges lodged against Huey P. Newton. (See cover story.)

"There is a precedent — in the Wounded Knee case, the Pentagon Papers case involving Anthony Russo and one of the Watergate cases — for dismissing a case when government conduct was outrageous," the youthful Berkeley-based attorney said.

"That doesn't mean we believe we'll automatically get the dismissal, but most reasonable people would see we're entitled to it."

Regular surveillance of Black Panther Party members also continues, Hiestand charged, although former Attorney General Edward Levi claims he suspended it in late 1976 and others claim that it had stopped even before then.

(Late FBI czar J. Edgar Hoover first claimed that COINTELPRO ended in 1971; former U.S. Attorney General William Saxbe then claimed the "dirty tricks" against the BPP ended in 1974; and now former U.S Attorney General Edward Levi claims he halted a "domestic security investigation of the BPP in late 1976.)

Court records show that Levi, in an affidavit filed last month, said, "All COINTELPRO operations, including those directed at the Black Panther Party, were terminated before I took office (in March, 1975)."

He went on to say that a domestic security investigation was being conducted of the Party when he took office.





Black Panther Party president HUEY P. NEWTON greets a supporter and (right) Oakland Mayor LIONEL WILSON at recent Oakland Auditorium rally honoring NACCP Executive Director BENJAMIN HOOKS (seated far right).

After a review in late 1976 by top Justice officials, he said, "I instructed the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to terminate this investigation of the Black Panther Party. I also instructed the director to terminate any investigation of individuals based solely upon their affiliation with the Black Panther Party."

"The significance of that," Hiestand said, "is that it's the first admission by a high-level government official that domestic surveillance of the Black Panther Party was continuing to the end of 1976. . .and probably still is.

"Secondly, it's an admission by their own criteria, that the surveillance was unjustified. . .

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

FOCUS AGAINST RAZA UNIDA PARTY IN TEXAS

Progressive Chicanos Sue F.B.I., C.I.A.

(Austin, Texas) - The Chicano Legal Defense Fund (CLDF) recently announced that it will file suit against the FBI, CIA and other intelligence agencies for illegal government activity directed against Raza Unida Party (RUP) and Chicano community members.

The CLDF received about 800 FBI documents on RUP members and their organizing activities earlier this year which detailed government attempts to harass and disrupt the La Raza movement.



Chicano Moratorium Against the War in Vietnam — August, 1970.

The Chicano Legal Defense Fund was established when it was revealed that an agent of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Justice Department, Frank Martinez, tried to subvert school walkout and demonstrations in Texas in 1968 by trying to provoke protesters into violence and other illegal activities.

The Campaign for Rural Democracy, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization, and sponsors of the CLDF recently investigated numerous acts of illegal government activity directed against the Chicano movement.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8





The upcoming OCLC/KRE Jazz and Creative Music Radiothon will raise funds for (left to right) the SAFE senior escort program, the Free Food Program, the Free Commissary Program and many other community service programs housed in the OCLC.



O.C.L.C. AND KRE RADIO TO SPONSOR CREATIVE JAZZ RADIOTHON

(Oakland, Calif.) — An impressive array of musical entertainers will headline the Jazz and Creative Music Radiothon co-sponsored by the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) and KRE Radio this coming Sunday, August 21, at the OCLC, 6118 E. 14th Street.

Broadcast live at the Learning Center on KRE Radio, 1400 AM and 103 FM, from noon to 10 p.m. the Radiothon will feature a variety of enjoyable activities whose proceeds will go to the some 48 community service programs provided by the popular East Oakland facility.

Throughout the day, people unable to attend the Radiothon and make their contributions in person may call in their pledges to (415) 562-5261.

Included among the well-known musical groups and individuals who will be providing their services free of charge for the Radiothon are Vitamin E; Obeah; Roger Glenn; Ellis Island, with Mark Levine and Eddie Marshall; Urban Renewal; Merl Saunders; Courtial; Benny Velarde and Super Combo; Masterpiece; Listen, with Mel Martin; Gregory James Quartet; Snakepit; and Doris Sykes and Debra Lawson of the Pacesetters.

These groups and many others will play and sing mellow jazz, rhythm and blues and rock sounds for 10 hours on the parking lot of the OCLC.

In addition, noted Bay Area community leaders will appear in support of the Learning Center, which offers educational, health, employment, teen and senior citizen programs to the predominately Black and poor East Oakland community.

MODEL SCHOOL

Just two and one-half years ago, in February, 1975, the model elementary level Oakland Community School (OCS), one of the programs housed in the OCLC, co-sponsored a highly successful fundraising Radiothon with KDIA Radio. Over $13,000 was rrised for the OCS

Delicious dinners, fun-filled booths and contests will be provided throughout the day, all at low cost prices. There will also be free door prizes.

Admission to the Radiothon will be free. For further information, call (415) 562-5261.□

Los Papines

At O.C.S.





(Oakland, Calif.) - LOS PAPINES (top photo), the internationally acclaimed Afro-Cuban percussion group, visited the Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) last week during its Bay Area tour. The five percussionists were delightfully entertained with songs sung by children of the model elementary level Oakland Community School (bottom photo) as well as youth from the La Raza Community Center. The Cuban quintet sang a song in appreciation for its warm reception at the OCLC.

This Week In Black History

August 14, 1862

On August 14, 1862, President Lincoln received the first group of Black people to confer with a U.S. President on a matter of public policy. He urged them to emigrate to Africa or Central America, a policy for which he was bitterly criticized by Northern Blacks.

August 19, 1958

Members of the NAACP Youth Council began a series of sit-ins at Oklahoma City lunch counters on August 19, 1958.



Church that was bombed by Southern White bigots.

August 15, 1962

As the civil rights movement gained momentum the Black church increasingly became the organizing center for the movement and consequently a target for diehard racists. On August 15, 1962, a Black church was destroyed by fire in Macon, Georgia. There were eight Black churchs burned in Georgia by September.

August 16, 1972

Rev. Philip a Potter, a Black Methodist, was named general secretary of the World Council of Churches on August 16, 1972. Rev. Potter had been director of the Council's Commission on World Mission and Evangelism. The group agreed to sever connections with banks that maintain direct banking operations in South Africa.

GROVE-SHAFTER SET FOR '79

Jobs For Unemployed Move Ahead With Freeway Update

(Oakland, Calif.) - Completion of the downtown City Center Project and the 10,000 expected jobs that will be created to carry out this task moved closer last week as Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., announced plans to move construction of the critical one-half mile of the Grove-Shafter Freeway a year earlier than scheduled.

Oakland Mayor Lionel J. Wilson received a call from the governor's office telling him that Brown will ask the California Highway Commission to include $11.3 million for completion of the Freeway in its next budget.





Completion of the Grove-Shafter Freeway is key to the completion of the City Center Project (bottom photo) and jobs for unemployed Oakland residents.

If the funds are approved, construction on the Grove-Shafter can begin by January, 1979, a year earlier than the project had been originally scheduled. An announcement from the Brown administration said that the tentative starting date for the Freeway's completion was this past May.

Brown's action, said Wilson,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26





WILSON RILES, JR. and ELAINE BROWN spoke out against pending legislation to increase A.C. Transit fares at a recent public hearing.

POOR WILL SUFFER FROM PROPOSED TRANSIT FARE HIKES

(Berkeley, Calif.) - Mounting its campaign against proposed increases in public transit fares, the newly formed Bay Area Taxpayers Coalition (BATC) carried its fight to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) last week, demanding that the nine-county administrative body seek other means of raising funds for public transportation costs.

Speaking before a committee meeting of the MTC held at the Claremont Hotel here on August 12 were:

Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown; Oakland Citizens Committee for Urban Renewal (OCCUR) Executive Director Paul Cobb; Wilson Riles, Jr., administrative aide to Alameda County Supervisor John George; and representatives from the San Francisco Muni Coalition, Berkeley Citizens Action (BCA), the Center for Independent Living (CIL), and the Muleskinners Democratic Club.

These groups and numerous other individuals, as well as local, state and national legislators formed BATC in opposition to Assembly Bill (A.B.) 1107, authored by Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy. The bill, which has already passed the Assembly and is now being considered by the state Senate, would require A.C. Transit, Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) and the San Francisco Municipal Railway (Muni) to raise 33 per cent of their operating costs from farebox revenues.

BATC, along with A.C. Transit maintains that the three transit systems would have no choice but to raise their fares in order to meet the requirement of A.B. 1107.

The MTC is presently considering a financial plan known as Resolution 459. The plan has served as the basis for A.B. 1107 in that it calls for 35 per cent of public transit operating costs to be raised through fare revenues.

Speaking on behalf of Black county supervisor John George, Wilson Riles, Jr., charged that Resolution 459 and A.B. 1107

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Oakland Airport Expansion Or City Services — A $51 Million Gamble

(Oakland, Calif.) - A Port of Oakland plan to spend $51.3 million by 1986 for expansion of Oakland International Airport facilities has become the focal point of a growing controversy on whether or not the proposal serves the best interests of the people of the city.

Opponents of the plan — and there are many — cite the great risk involved in such a venture, in particular, that the Oakland Airport currently operates at only one-half capacity in servicing just over 2 million customers a year; and that there is no guarantee major airlines will commit themselves to a "bigger and better" facility.



Construction site at Oakland Airport.

Given the airlines' financial commitment to San Francisco Airport — which serves nearly 20 million passengers a year, while operating at one and one-half times its designed capacity — opponents of the Port plan argue that costly expansion in Oakland is not worth the gamble.

"Even the increase in employment [an estimated 1,670 jobs] in the airport itself does not promise many new jobs for Oakland's unemployed," an anti-expansion editorial in the *East Bay Voice* reports. "In 1972, according to a Port staff survey, minorities comprised only 20 per cent of the airport's private workforce, while Oakland residents totalled just 17 per cent."

Proponents of the plan are mainly confined to the Port's new executive director, Walter Aber-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

"SMOKING GUN"

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

ment's conspiracy had a bearing in the present case — D.A. Orloff had counter-argued in court that the federal conspiracy was unrelated — Huey answered:

"Yes, I think it's a long train of events leading back almost 11 years [to the founding of the Black Panther Party in October, 1966]. The Church Committee reports did not even expose the 'tip of the iceberg' in my case.

"A few weeks ago, we were made aware that there are hundreds of thousands of CIA transcript materials on surveillance and conspiracies, and volumes of FBI reports on illegal break-ins and so forth. We would have to admit that this is not an isolated incident. These things have been inflicted upon us since the very conception of the Party.

"I'm innocent of all the charges are trumped up. I have been framed, so the only way I can explain this is by way of conspiracy," Huey said in answer to another question.

"The only reason they would falsify charges against me is to ruin my reputation and tear down the progressive work the Black Panther Party is doing in Oakland and throughout the country."

When asked what he thought of the prosecutor's statements that he had no ability to furnish the requested documents, Sheldon Otis replied:

"I think everyone knows that the prosecutor of this county has direct access to the FBI, CIA, and every law enforcement agency in this state. That's just a fallacious argument. No reasonable person would believe it."

Documents are requested from a) the San Francisco Police Department; b) the Oakland Police Department; c) the Berkeley Police Department; d) the Alameda County Sheriff; e) the California Department of Justice, Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence; f) the California Bureau of Investigation (formerly known as the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation); g) the California Department of Corrections, Special Intelligence Section; h) the Alcohol, Beverage, and Control Commission; i) the Federal Bureau of Investigation; j) the Central Intelligence Agency; k) the United States Department of Defense; l) the Defense Intelligence Agency; m) the National Security Agency; n) the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury; o) Army Intelligence Command, San Francisco Field Office; p) the Naval Investigative



HUEY P. NEWTON with his wife, GWEN.

Control Office; q) the Office of Special Air Force Investigation; and r) State Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement.

During the hearing, Otis charged the prosecution had "totally failed" to respond to Huey's clear arguments that he was a victim of a conspiracy.

Failure to turn over these documents, Otis said, would not allow him to fully prepare an adequate defense. It is "the duty of the prosecution not to convict but to see to it that the truth is done," he argued.

"We are not asking, we are not seeking, we are demanding that the truth go forward," Otis said eloquently, a truth that would reveal "those who wanted Huey P. Newton and the Black Panther Party destroyed.

"Our motion is broad because the conspiracy is broad."

The 157-page, well prepared document lists 30 general areas of concern for which disclosure is sought. In addition to citing the legal precedents favoring disclosure, the motion also includes the declarations and affidavits of the four-attorney defense team, several respected Black Panther Party members (including Huey, his wife Gwen, and Party chairperson Elaine Brown), and other attorneys, all of which detail personal experiences in confronting the federal police conspiracy.

(Next week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER will provide significant excerpts from these declarations and affidavits.) □

Conspiracy Against B.P.P.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

He ordered it stopped."

Hiestand said he believes the government may have "changed the names or disbanded" special groups in the FBI, IRS and other agencies investigating the BPP but their functions are still being carried out.

"Note how Levi says they're not investigating members 'based solely on' their membership. There's a smokescreen. They can say, 'Well, yes, we did investigate so and so but it was because he was suspected of being engaged in a crime, not because of Party membership."

Quoting the late Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, who said minority parties advocating unpopular causes have been historically labeled "criminal groups," Hiestand said the government now uses that line "because it's in the government's interest not to be so obviously political."

But, he added, "They're concentrating on political groups."

Many of the documents the government doesn't want to give up were never given to the Senate committee headed by Sen. Frank Church, probing domestic intelligence operations, Hiestand said.

And much of what was, he added, was never released to the public.

An affidavit by Arthur Jefferson, an investigator for the Church committee in 1975 and 1976, supports the contention.

"Because of the massive amount of material on the Black Panther Party included in the FBI Black Nationalist COINTELPRO program," Jefferson said, "it was impossible to include more than a fraction of it in the material made public. . .

"In addition, the committee never obtained 'non-headquart-



HUEY P. NEWTON.

ers documents' from individual FBI.

"Based on 200 pages per inch, there are between 1.5 million and two million pages in these files. At 175 pages per day, it would take one person approximately 1,142 days (three years and 47 days) to prepare the above files for disclosre, i.e., to make all necessary excisions and to duplicate the pages for production."

The sheer bulk of the documents field by the government is one reason Justice Department attorneys give for why they should not be produced.

In an affidavit by George J. Lex, Jr., FBI records specialist, he said, "There is in excess of 78 linear feet of files regarding the BPP at FBI headquarters and it is estimated that there is approximately 550 linear feet in our several field offices."

Another affidavit from postal inspector Julian Sherman said that a computer test run of only 23 of the dozens of names cited by the Party attorneys in their request for information "indicated that there are 4,904 possible individual records offices, such as the San Francisco office, known as the 'office of origin' for much of the information on the Black Panther Party.

"Therefore, it is not known whether the committee received all information of counter-intelligence-type activities carried on against the Black Panther Party since information might be available only in documents in individual FBI offices."

An FBI spokesman said he could not comment on the testimony because "it's pending litigation."

"These affidavits show there is certainly a lot available," Hiestand said. "While the Church Committee performed a valuable function in revealing some stuff, it was just the tip of the iceberg.

"Had everything been revealed it would have brought the FBI down, the information would have been so abhorrent." □

Dymally Critical Of State Legislature At Black Media Luncheon

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Decrying an "unsuccessful legislature" whose most noteworthy feature was the "absence of programs affecting poor people," Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally sponsored a highly successful luncheon last Friday, bringing together Black media personnel from throughout Northern California.

The group registered strong protest over the fact that there is no Black media person directly assigned to report the political scene in the California state legislature.



MERVYN DYMALLY, California lieutenant governor.

Both Black representatives (there are eight) and the Black community itself are victimized as a result of the racist hiring practices and biased assignment of Third World personnel.

Acting on group consensus — voiced in particular by Bertha Gifney-Gorman and Mel Assinta of the *Sacramento Bee*, Karen Howze from the *San Francisco Chronicle* and George Foster of KQED-TV — Dymally agreed to sponsor a statewide Black media conference sometime later this year to unite Black concerns and opinions into a more politically potent force.

While fielding questions from the group, Dymally commented that despite the smear campaign waged against him by the *Los Angeles Times*, which has notoriously singled him out for vindictive "allegations," he would continue to act in order to "best serve the interest of the state's poor and oppressed people."☐

NATIONWIDE BOYCOTT GAINING MOMENTUM

HEARINGS HELD IN MOVE TO UNIONIZE J.P. STEVENS

(Roanoke Rapids, N.C.) - This quiet, green, Southern textile town of 14,000 people is the test locale for the value of a labor law reform bill that organized labor regards as the key to sewing the union label on the booming and still largely non-union South.

A Congressional hearing on the new bill, called the Labor Reform Act, was conducted here last week because Roanoke Rapids has become the center of labor's battle to organize the J.P. Stevens Co., the nation's second largest textile producer and the most militantly anti-union.

At stake, both union and management agree, is the future of organized labor in the South and, with that, the balance of industrial power between the Sunbelt and the more heavily organized industrial North, which has been losing jobs because Southern, non-union labor is cheaper and more tractable than its union card-carrying counterpart in the North, the *New York Times* reports.

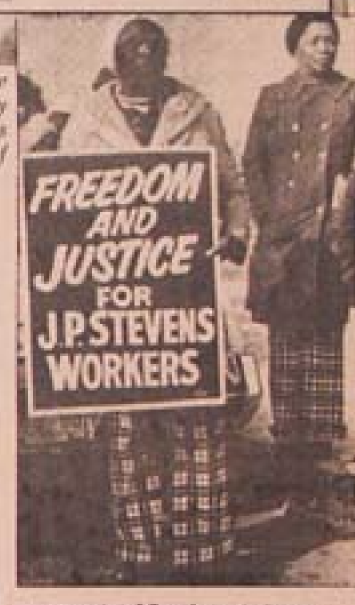
"We're calling the legislation the J.P. Stevens bill," said William Dietz, administrative assistant to Representative Frank Thompson, Jr., who is the principal House sponsor of the legislation.

Both he and the chief Senate sponsors of the bill, which will streamline and speed up organizing efforts and make labor law violations more costly to management, have made it clear that Stevens is a major target of the proposal law.

The Stevens company, Thompson said, "is one of the major inspirations for this bill. It is no secret that J.P. Stevens has become the model for anti-labor employers throughout the country."



J.P. Stevens is the target of the biggest labor boycott in U.S. history due to its anti-union stance and its importance to the unionization of the South.



In the battle against unionization Stevens, with a gross income of over $1 billion annually, has been cited 15 times for violations of labor law, and has paid more than $1.3 million in fines and back wages to employees it has dismissed for union activity.

Moreover, labor agrees that Stevens is the key to its "Southern domino theory." Essentially what that theory amounts to is that if Stevens, the most visibly anti-labor employer in the South, can be successfully organized and brought under contract, then the rest of the Southern textile industry can also be brought into the labor fold.

Further, since the textile industry employs one of every five industrial workers in the South, organizing it is considered essential to eventually organizing other segments of Southern industry.

After more than a decade of bitter struggle, the Textile Workers Union of America, now part of the merged Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union of America, won a representation election at seven Stevens plants here. Since then, another three years have gone by, and still no contract has been reached.☐

HAMILTON JR. HIGH

Oakland Teachers File Suit Over Illegal Transfers

(Oakland, Calif.) - Four faculty members transferred from troubled Hamilton Junior High School here will resume court action in the near future in order to fight to have their jobs reinstated at the school.

Last week, the Oakland School District rejected an arbitrator's finding that the four teachers had been denied rights due to them under the district's policies and should be offered their jobs back at Hamilton, reports the *Oakland Tribune*.

The teachers charged that they were leaders in the Hamilton faculty movement to improve conditions at the school, where students, backed by their parents, openly rebelled against problems of teacher morale and student discipline.

FOUR TEACHERS

The four teachers — Willie Jeffrey, Roberto Numez, Michael Govan and Billie Stark — contend that they were transferred for speaking out against the school administration's inability to deal with these problems.

When the matter was submitted to arbitration recently, arbitrator David Concepcion concluded that the administration had violated district policies by not giving reasons for the transfers as soon as they were decided upon.

"When the district failed to explain how its best interest was served by the transfers, it denied the grievants procedural due process," Concepcion stated.

The teachers had filed suit in Alameda County Superior Court four months ago, but Judge Robert Kroninger ordered them to pursue the district grievance process before coming back to court.☐

EFFORTS UNDERWAY TO REVITALIZE NAZI MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Across the nation, Nazi hate groups are reorganizing and forging alliances with organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan in apparent efforts to revitalize the fascist movement in America.

In Portland, according to a recent *Los Angeles Times* feature article, a Nazi unit is attempting to merge with two other racist (non-Nazi) groups. In the Bay Area, newly established branches of the KKK are seeking to join with the local "National Socialist White People's Party," the formal name for the Nazis.

In Los Angeles there is a nonaffiliated gay Nazi branch — the National Socialist League. In Seattle, the 24-year-old son of a federal judge is trying to establish a Nazi unit at the University of Washington — evidence of renewed recruitment efforts in colleges and high schools.

In the U.S. there is no single, consolidated, Nazi party, only splinter groups. The American Nazi Party, founded in 1958 by George Lincoln Rockwell, became fragmented after Rockwell was shot to death by fellow fascist John Patler on August 25, 1967.

The American Nazi Party has now become the National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP), which calls itself "the country's only responsible Nazi movement," say the *Times*.

At most there are probably no more than 1,000 "card-carrying" American Nazis in this country — but the various groups maintain a mailing list estimated at 200,000 and an annual income of about $100,000. In 1975, Nazi leader Frank Collin gathered 16 per cent of the vote when he ran for alderman in Chicago.

Chicago Nazi leader FRANK COLLIN is seeking to unite the revived fascist movement in the U.S.



Add to this about 2,000 miscellaneous racist organizations who are preaching the same type of racial hatred and White superiority doctrines espoused by Hitler in Nazi Germany.

An example of the message they are spreading can be found in the literature they distribute, most of which centers on the "Jew-nigger problem."

One leaflet reads:

"So you think you've had enough — out of a certain commie-traitor, nigger-agitator or Jew pig. Instead of continuing to argue with them, wasting your time and theirs, why not just kill them?"

Mexican-Americans are a new target of the Nazis. One periodical warns, "This country is rapidly being submerged in the sludge of Brown subhumanity."

Presently, Chicago Nazi leader Frank Collin is trying to organize the fascist Nazi splinter groups under the National Socialist Party of America.

Another neofascist attempting to accomplish the same feat is West Virginia farm broker George Dietz, who is considered by the Jewish Anti-Defamation League (ADL) as having the fastest growing hate literature propaganda mill in the country.☐

Progressive Chicanos Sue F.B.I., C.I.A.

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CRD found the following:

•In 1972-1974, various burglaries of Raza Unida Party offices in San Antonio, Kingsville, Corpus Christi and Crystal City were carried out with the loss of important party files;

•All Raza Unida Party officeholders in Zavola County, Texas, between 1972 and 1976 were audited by the Internal Revenue Service.

•In 1974, in Star County, on the day before local elections, the two Raza Unida candidates were arrested on drug charges (which were dropped after the election);

•The residence and car of Jose Angel Gutierrez, a founder of the Raza Unida Party has been broken into no less than five times over the past four years; and

•In 1974, in the middle of the night, agents of the Texas Department of Public Safety were caught secretly photographing the inside of classrooms of the Junior High School in Crystal City

Documents released under the Freedom of Information Act reveal that every meeting that Raza Unida members have had with representatives of the government of Mexico has been monitored by the CIA.

A community based Chicano newspaper, *Para La Gente* points out, "As the evidence clearly demonstrates, the intelligence community continues to engage in a variety of activities that have no place in a democratic society.

"The urgency of immediate action becomes apparent when one considers the fact that it was only after the Black Panther Party had been almost completely destroyed," says the CLDF, "that investigations revealed that illegal activities by the intelligence community had been largely responsible for the Party's problems.

"In order to insure that the Chicano community continues to have a viable political vehicle of its own making," the CLDF explains, "the CLDF will try to determine the extent of activities carried out by certain governmental agencies against Chicano political activities and to document the activities for presentation in court."☐

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Ray Charges Bogus Lie Detector

(Chicago, Ill.) - James Earl Ray last week denounced a recent lie detector test which Brushy Mountain prison officials claim indicates that he killed Dr. Martin Luther King and acted alone, according to a *Playboy* magazine interview. Ray said his recent escape attempt was made in hopes of "making some sort of arrangements to turn myself in (in) an exchange for a trial."

$1 Settlement For Illegal Wiretap

(Washington, D.C.) - A federal judge last week awarded only token damages to a former member of Richard Nixon's national security staff whose home was wiretapped for three years. While admitting that Morton Halperin's Constitutional rights were violated, a District Court judge said he did not suffer any "actual damage" and awarded him $1. Halperin's $3 million damage suit was brought then as a result of his home telephone being tapped by the White House from 1969 to 1971, allegedly to discover the source of damaging news leaks.

F.B.I. "Dirty Tricks" Trial

(Washington, D.C.) - A former top official of the FBI said last week that in 1970 he relayed an order from J. Edgar Hoover that agents searching for Weather Underground fugitives should use "any means necessary" to capture them. William C. Sullivan said that he delivered this order to John Kearney, a former FBI supervisor who is under indictment on felony charges stemming from illegal wiretaps and mail openings that he directed in searching for radical fugitives.

Pardon Demanded For Wilmington 10

(New York, N.Y.) - Amnesty International (A.I.) recently appealed to North Carolina Governor James B. Hunt to grant a pardon to the Wilmington 10, who have been imprisoned on trumped-up charges stemming from a racial disturbance in Wilmington in 1971. "A.I. believes that the imprisonment of the Wilmington 10 is due to their political activities and their ethnic origin," the human and prisoners' rights group charged.

Milwaukee Sheriffs Use 6-Year-Old To Repossess Furniture, Beat Black Woman

(Milwaukee, Wisc.) - Sheriff's deputies recently used a six-year-old Black child to repossess the furniture of a Black woman here, whom they beat up when she protested their illegal entry into her home.

On August 1, sheriff's deputies arrived in an unmarked car to seize the furniture of Juanita Green, 30. Ms. Green was not at home, her daughter told the officers, and since they didn't have a phone, she would have to go to a neighbor's house so she could call her mother.

According to witnesses, one of the deputies then picked up a six-year-old child who was playing with other children nearby, and placed him through the window so that he could open up the door for them.

At this time, Ms. Green was coming up the street, and saw her house being entered. As Ms. Green attempted to pull the door closed, neighbors say that she was pushed through the door and was seen being beaten inside her home by the deputies.

Ms. Michael Stinson, a neighbor and the mother of the child who was put through the door, said, "They slapped her, they

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Scene outside I-Hotel just before eviction.

"THE CITY TREATS US LIKE WE ARE NOT HUMAN BEINGS"

I-HOTEL TENANTS VOW TO CONTINUE FIGHT

(San Francisco, Calif.) - In the aftermath of last week's forcible eviction of elderly Chinese and Filipino tenants from the International Hotel (I-Hotel), the I-Hotel Tenants Association (IHTA) and its supporters have vowed to continue to intensify their demand for decent, low-income housing for the poor in San Francisco.

Following their eviction from the I-Hotel by over 400 club-swinging cops and sheriff deputies, nearly all of the tenants were forced into the street overnight before the Tenants Association began to locate temporary housing the following day. Mayor George Moscone's well-publicized promise of quality replacement housing for evicted tenants never materialized.

The replacement housing that the city finally offered had rents averaging $135 a month. In contrast, I-Hotel rents averaged $50 a month.

The physical condition of some of the replacement dwellings offered was also subpar. The Golden Eagle Hotel, for example, was rated "substandard" by the city's own Department of Social Services.

At a recent support demonstration, the IHTA presented the following new demands to the city:

1.) The city of San Francisco must pay for temporary shelter in Chinatown for evicted tenants;

2.)The city of San Francisco must pay reparations for loss of valuables and other belongings;

3.)The city of San Francisco must pay for all medical expenses resulting from eviction;

4.) The city must account for all police brutality and misconduct;

5.) The city must stop Four Sea's demolition of the building and rehabilitate or rebuild the I-Hotel for low-income housing.

TENANT LEADER

At a press conference called by the IHTA the day following the eviction, tenant leader Wahat Tompao stated angrily, "The city treats us like we are not human beings, like we have no right to be in that building. We only live there, like a rock.

"Why the hell did the police and the sheriff treat us like that. They spent $250,000 to evict us. They came here and Hongisto says, 'no trouble,' but they did a lot of damage to human bodies.

"Are we criminals? The poor and neglected want to live in low-income housing like the I-Hotel."

Right now the I-Hotel has been made uninhabitable by vindictive vandalism both on the part of sheriffs deputies and security guards hired by the owners of the hotel, the Hong Kong-based Four Seas Corporation.

Also, when tenants returned the day after to recover their belongings, they found them destroyed or stolen.

98 PER CENT OF WOMEN IN S.F. JAILS GIVEN DRUGS UNNECESSARILY

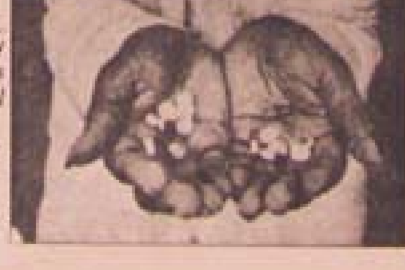
Widespread Drug Abuse In Women's Prisons

(San Francisco, Calif.) - A study of women's prisons released last week charged that 98 per cent of the women inmates in the San Francisco County Jail system are routinely given medication that is not medically necessary.

The study, conducted in 57 local and state women's prisons in 14 states over a two-year period, exposed prison officials for giving "pain medications, tranquilizers and mood elevators to a large number of inmates." The report charged that that the drugs were "widely used in some institutions as a means to facilitate control of large inmate populations."

San Francisco County Jail dispenses drugs to 98 per cent of its women inmates, said the study, while many other institutions gave drugs to more than half of its prisoners. The project director for the study, California





Women in San Bruno County Jail. Inmate (right) displays drugs given to her by jail doctors.

Department of Corrections chief of planning, Dr. Ruth Glick, compiled information during 1975

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Calif. Restores Death Penalty

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the legislature in January, the youthful California governor, taking an unprecedented stand for a governor, vowed to veto any capital punishment bill that reached his desk.

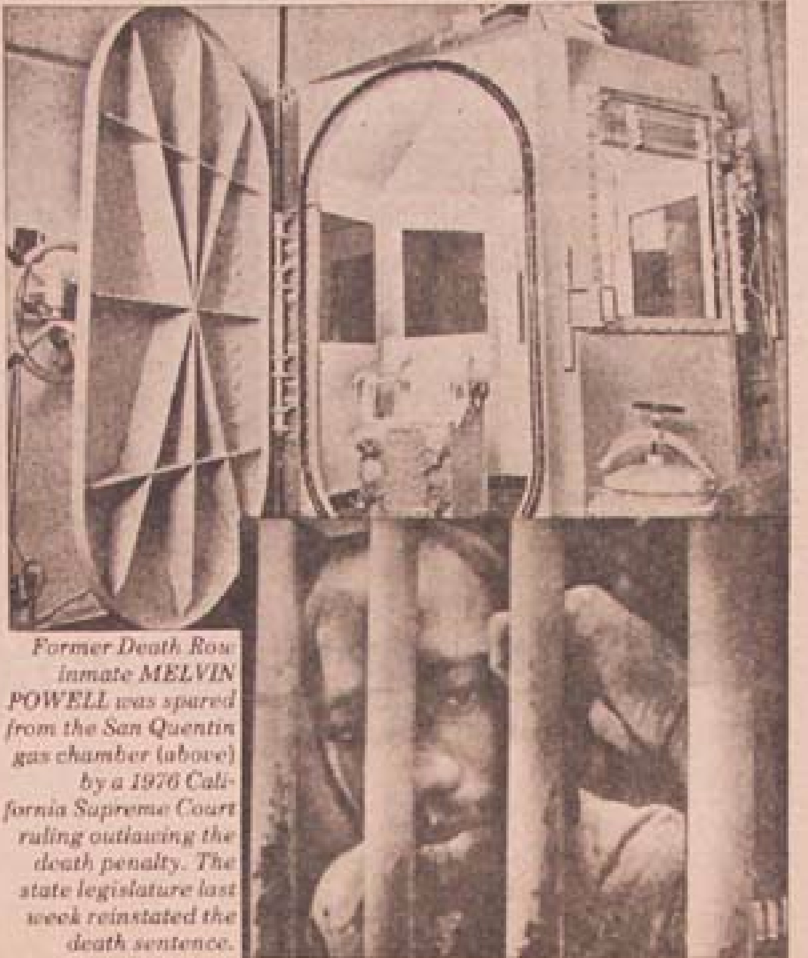
"Statistics can be marshalled and arguments propounded," the 43-year-old Brown told California legislators. "But at some point each of us must decide for himself what sort of a future he would want. For me, this would be a society where we do not attempt to use death as a punishment."

The following crimes will carry the death penalty in California:

Hiring a person to commit murder; killing a police officer; killing a witness to a crime; murder in the commission of robbery; murder in the commission of kidnapping; murder in the commission of rape; and murder in the commission of child molesting.

Other crimes punishable by death are murder in the commission of burglary; multiple murder or murder by someone with a previous murder conviction; perjury that causes wrongful execution of an innocent person; murder by a prisoner serving a life term; sabotage causing death; death by explosives; train wrecking causing death; murder in which there was torture; and treason.

No one has died in California's gas chamber since 1967 when Aaron Mitchell, convicted of killing a Sacramento policeman, was executed. Brown, a former Jesuit priest, picketed outside San Quentin to protest the execution.



Former Death Row inmate MELVIN POWELL was spared from the San Quentin gas chamber (above) by a 1976 California Supreme Court ruling outlawing the death penalty. The state legislature last week reinstated the death sentence.

The death penalty was originally outlawed by the state's high court in 1972 as being cruel and unusual punishment. However, later that year, by a 2 to 1 margin, voters approved a death penalty initiative. The legislature's passage of the 1973 law followed that intiative.

In late 1976 the state supreme court declared the 1973 death penalty law un-Constitutional because it failed to allow for consideration of mitigating (moderating) circumstances. The new law provides that a jury may order life imprisonment without possibility of parole in the case of mitigating circumstances.

The seven-member, all Democratic East Bay Assembly delegation split 4 to 3 on the veto override. Voting in favor of the override — and thereby for the death penalty — were Assemblymen Daniel E. Boatwright of Concord, Bill Lockyer of San Leandro, Alister McAlister of Fremont and S. Floyd Mori of Pleasanton.

Assemblyman Tom Bates of Oakland, John T. Knox of Richmond and John J. Miller of Emeryville, who is Black, voted against the override.

Assemblyman Willie Brown of San Francisco said Brown's veto should be sustained unless "you are willing to carry out the death penalty yourself and not delegate it to a surrogate to do it for you."

Death penalty proponents, led by Deukmejian and state Attorney General Evelle Younger — a potential Republican candidate for governor next year — had promised to launch an initiative drive to place the death penalty issue on the 1978 ballot for voter decision had the veto override attempt failed.

Milwaukee Sheriffs Use 6-Year-Old To Repossess Furniture

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

threw her pillows at her, they really put her through some changes."

Discounting the bogus charge made by the sheriff's department that she attacked them, Ms. Green, who had to be treated for cuts and bruises she received from her beating, responded angrily:

"Don't you know they would have shot me, the way they go around shooting Black folks nowadays? You can have a stick in your hand, and they'll shoot you down, and swear it was a gun. It's just like they say, 'You can't fight City Hall.'"

Ms. Stinson is worried about the effect that the incident will have on her son, and in the way he perceives law enforcement officials. "... It just really scared him to death," she said. "He thought that he had done something wrong. He saw the police beating up on the lady (Ms. Green) and pushing her around...

"It's just been a really upsetting thing," Ms. Stinson said. "The policeman, they're teaching him in school that they're supposed to be good people. He's got all kinds of books on how the policeman helps kids, walks with them, things like that.

"And then he sees the policeman do something like this? This really mixes him up. This is really a terrible thing, because he is really upset, and nervous," Ms. Stinson lamented. □



K.K.K. In N.Y. Prison

(New York, N.Y.) - Guards suspected of membership in the Ku Klux Klan are terrorizing Black and Hispanic prisoners at the Taconic Correctional Facility in upstate New York, according to prisoners and attorneys familiar with the situation.

Physical beatings, inadequate medical care, false charges against prisoners, delays on incoming and outgoing mail and harassment of visitors are only a few of the effects of harassment by Klan-member guards.

"This abuse of mind and body is accepted by most inmates because they fear being transferred to an upstate maximum security prison (Clinton or Attica) hundreds of miles from their families and friends," explains Frank Lott, an activist prisoner long involved in pursuing grievances on behalf of himself and other prisoners.

Lott charges that prison officials — including Superintendent Bara, Captain A.J. Connolly and Program Deputy Superintendent Les Holloway — "all not only sanction but encourage such behavior by the correction officers (KKK)."

Attorney Steven Lattimer confirms this opinion. "It's another form of officially sanctioned racism. It's in the prison authorities' interest to foster this, in terms of rule by terror."

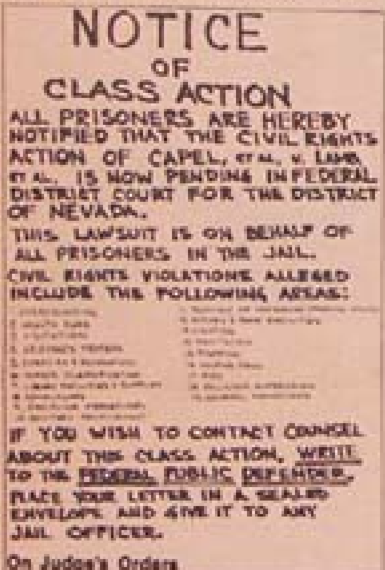
N.Y. Prison Rebellion

(Napanoch, N.Y.) - Inmates here at the Eastern Correctional Facility briefly took over a cellblock here last week, holding 17 hostages. Among the demands presented by inmates during the 12-hour uprising were legislative action on a bill that would provide for earlier paroles, the firing of two racist correctional sergeants, improvement in inmate diets and amnesty for those participating in the protest action. Prisoners also insisted that these demands be broadcast over three New York city radio stations — WCBS, WLIB and WADO. The protest ended peacefully with the hostages released in small groups.

Nevada Prisoners File Suit Over "Barbaric" Conditions

(Las Vegas, Nev.) - A federal class action suit on behalf of prisoners in the Clark County (Nevada) jail system was filed here recently denouncing the "oppressive, barbaric and degrading" treatment of inmates.

The suit was originally filed on behalf of inmates Earl West, Jack McAllister and John Capel by federal public defender Kenneth Cory, assistant defender Brent T. Adams and local attorney Oscar



NOTICE
OF
CLASS ACTION
ALL PRISONERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION OF CAPEL, ET AL. v. LAMB, ET AL. IS NOW PENDING IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA.
THIS LAWSUIT IS ON BEHALF OF ALL PRISONERS IN THE JAIL.
CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS ALLEGED INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING AREAS:
IF YOU WISH TO CONTACT COUNSEL ABOUT THIS CLASS ACTION, WRITE TO THE FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER. PLACE YOUR LETTER IN A SEALED ENVELOPE AND GIVE IT TO ANY JAIL OFFICER.
On Judge's Orders

Notice placed in Clark County jail concerning suit demanding an end to inhumane conditions.

Goodman. The suit has now been expanded to include all prisoners in the county jail system.

Listed as defendants are Clark County Sheriff Ralph Lamb and the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Commission. All of the officials are charged with depriving prisoners of "rights, privileges and immunities conferred and protected by the U.S. Constitution and the laws of the United States."

The complaint defines the conditions under which inmates live as being "oppressive, barbaric, degrading, dangerous to their health and safety" and in clear violation of the rights of inmates as "citizens and human beings."

The suit asks U.S. District Judge Roger Foley to correct the following conditions at the Clark County Jail and City Hall Annex:

- Overcrowding;
- Inadequate medical, dental

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

SEPTEMBER 28 RALLY IN L.A.

"AMNESTY FOR UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS, HUMAN RIGHTS FOR LATINOS"

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - A day of national mobilization calling for general and unconditional amnesty for undocumented workers and demanding respect for the human rights of Latinos in the U.S. will be held on August 28, the seventh anniversary of the Chicano Moratorium against the war in Vietnam.

Sponsored by the National Coalition for Fair Immigration Laws and Practices, the San Fernando Valley Immigration Coalition, Los Angeles MECHA and others, the demonstration here is being held to mobilize workers, community organizations, students and individuals to fight the "illegal alien" craze — the "onslaught of racism and repression unleashed on Mexican and Latino peoples."

A statement released by the National Coalition states:

"In the midst of economic and political crisis, the [U.S.] and big business have initiated a campaign to blame the undocumented worker for this economic crisis. . .

"In the Mexicano and Latino communities, Castillo (commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), is known as the 'fireman' who is being brought on to douse the flames of struggle against the Migra [INS witchhunts].

"In the media, government-inspired attacks have escalated against all Latinos, accusing us of being aliens in our own lands.





Mexican citizen wading across Rio Grande to enter the U.S. at border point near El Paso and (right) INS Border Patrol helicopter hovers over Mexican nationals attempting to enter the U.S.

There are also attacks on affirmative action programs and equal education. An example of this is the recent Bakke decision and the escalated attacks on bilingual education.

"We must recognize that these attacks on undocumented workers are not exclusive to Latinos, but are directed at all working people. The racism that pervades this society must be attacked, for it is this racism that keeps us divided.

"We call for unity to demand the respect of the rights of undocumented workers, for the rights to live and work in this society, for the right to speak our own language, for the right to regularize our status, for the right to due process whenever arrested by the Migra and for the right to organize ourselves."

Despite Carter's half-hearted "amnesty" — granting "temporary alien" status to undocumented workers who have been in the U.S. for over seven years — there will be no improvement in their standard of living. □

Rights Upheld For Black Victims Of Milwaukee Racist Attack

(Chicago, Ill.) - Five Black Milwaukeeans won a major victory when a federal appeals court here recently ruled that their Constitutional rights were violated in a five-year-old case in which they were viciously beaten by two off-duty White policemen and a White fireman.

The incident occurred on the Northside Black community in June, 1971. Earl and Sandra Davis, with friends J.C. Clay and Joyce Wesley, were driving to a restaurant when a car occupied by three White men shouted at them, "Dim your bright lights, niggers!" and drove on.

At an intersection both cars were stopped by a red light. Michael Murphy, a fireman, called out, "You niggers caught us. Do you want to fight?" He



White racist cop standing over Black victim of police violence.

then jumped out of the car and proceeded to jump on the trunk of Davis' car. Police officer Gary Cameron then called them "Niggers!" and shattered something against the car, showering Mrs. Davis with glass.

Policeman Dennis Murphy then joined the attack, coming to the aid of his brother, Michael, who was struggling with Davis. He and Cameron then identified themselves as police officers, and displayed their guns. While Earl lay prone on the ground with his hands behind his back, Cameron pistol-whipped him about the head. Wesley, Clay and Mrs. Davis were then lined up against a wall by Murphy, with a cocked gun pointed in their faces. Cameron slapped Mrs. Davis while Murphy kicked her husband in the face. Murphy then ripped out the entire front of Mrs. Wesley's dress because he said he wanted to see its size.

James Ingram, a taxi driver, heard Mrs. Davis screaming and stopped and asked her what was going on. As he was turning to

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Black Victims

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leave, Murphy grabbed him and flung him to the ground. He later kicked Ingram in the face while he was handcuffed.

Uniformed police arrived shortly, and all five were taken to jail where they were held 10 hours, although they were never charged. Earl was taken to the hospital after his release, where his head wounds were stitched up.

In November, 1973, the five Blacks pressed charges against the Murphy brothers and Cameron. As a result of the incident, the three officers were suspended.

In April, 1976, the case came up before federal Judge Myron L. Gordon, who, although acknowledging that the plaintiffs were beaten and abused by the officers, ruled that the case did not belong in federal court, since there were no federal rights violated.

On July 28, a three-judge panel of the Seventh District Court in Chicago reversed Gordon's decision, ruling that the attacks were "excessive" and "illegal" and that there were "gross violations" of the five Blacks' Constitutional rights.

BLACK INMATE

Meanwhile, a Black inmate awaiting trial at the Milwaukee County Jail was severely beaten here recently in a savage, unprovoked attack by five racist sheriff's deputies.

The sheriff's department has refused to comment on the beating of Bruce Pinion and instructed a White sergeant who saw the incident to say nothing about the matter.

The 20-year-old, indigent Black inmate, whose locally prominent White "liberal" attorney has since abandoned him, has issued a plea for help in a recent letter published by the *Milwaukee Courier*.

Pinion said that on July 7 as he and inmates from his tier were on their way up to the roof for fresh air a deputy Zylka started to harass him. "He returned (to the roof) 15 minutes later with another deputy named Roggenberger," Pinion said. "He then called me off the roof, and as I attempted to leave. . .Deputy Zylka grabbed me by the neck and tried to throw me on the elevator."

The deputy in charge then instructed Pinion to go with the two deputies. Pinion said he would go if another inmate could accompany him. The deputy in charge agreed, and an inmate got on the elevator with Pinion

"I could now see that I was in danger of being another victim of the well known 'Elevator Ride,'" Pinion said. "As he (the other inmate) was getting out, Deputy Roggenberger called me a motherfucker, and hit me in my right eye.

"As I stumbled off the elevator, he grabbed my head and pushed it into a steel door. As I walked to go into the tier he grabbed me by the shirt and attempted to throw me down. When he couldn't, he grabbed me and knocked my feet from under me. As I landed on my stomach, face down, he began to hit and kick me," Pinion said.

Since that day, Pinion says that he has been continually turned down for treatment, even though complications have set in. As a result of the beating, he said he suffers from backaches, headaches and occasional double vision.

"They say I have rights," Pinion proclaimed, "Well I want the world to know they have violated my rights. I'm in here, my bail I can't make, and I feel my life is on the line.

"I haven't been convicted of anything yet, but I'm being punished ahead of time. This happens to a lot of people," Pinion said, "but it never comes out on the street." □

Still "Terrible Terrell"

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Defense, an Atlanta-based trial organization, has done in a remarkable pretrial effort to have the indictments of the Dawson Five dismissed for police misconduct, including coerced confessions, intimidation and improper identification procedures.

Summing up his arguments for dismissal, Team Defense's chief litigator, Millard Farmer — a passionate south Georgian possessed of a voice like a bullfrog with laryngitis — declared that the Five were really "prisoners of a system. . .prisoners of a closed society, a society which wants to perpetuate White supremacy . . .White control over the Black person. . ."

The pool closing was part of the pattern, he said. And that pattern had so profoundly affected the attitudes, the opportunities, the self-respect, the education of Terrell County's Blacks — all five defendants are functionally illiterate — that their lives were "less than whole." For instance, he argued, "to say that (the Five) could voluntarily do anything against the threat of a law enforcement officer in Terrell County is a mere myth."

So used were they to disadvantage and injustice, Mr. Farmer asked, "What would it mean to advise these kids of their rights, when they know how hollow they are?"

And Tony Axam, Mr. Farmer's Black associate, put it even more bluntly to Judge W. I. Geer: "But for the backdrop of race you would decide this case fairly," and grant the defense motions to dismiss indictments based on "an identification that's tainted. . .a confession that's tainted."

While putting Dawson "on trial," Mr. Farmer and Mr. Axam also have built up a strong case that confessions were coerced from innocent boys at gunpoint, under the threat of electrocution, and in the absence of counsel, and that Mr. Denton's identification of the alleged gunman, Roosevelt Watson, was late, shaky and improper — young Watson was not in a line-up but sitting with an officer in a police car two days after the murder on January 22, 1976.



Dawson Five attorney MILLARD FARMER talks with youthful defendant ROOSEVELT WATSON while his mother looks on.

Warrants for the boys' arrest also were issued under a fee system that the Supreme Court since has held un-Constitutional.

But the Team Defense lawyers and their consulting psychologist, Courtney Mullen, believe that despite this case "the backdrop of race" will force Judge Geer to refuse the motion to dismiss and order the Five to trial.

They are putting Dawson "on trial" not only for the record, but to appeal to White consciences and to encourage Terrell County Blacks — almost 60 per cent of the population — to organize and work for their rights and for more opportunity in this wealthy farming area not far from Plains, Georgia.

A courtroom packed day after day with mostly young Blacks, intently following the hearings, sometimes literally cheering on the defense, may signal some success for this last goal. But things change slowly here; "Terrible Terrell" was a center of resistance to the civil rights movement, during which three Black churches were burned.

In town and in the county, most Blacks still live in sickening poverty; none holds public office; and school "integration" has only meant a virtually all-Black public school and an all-White private "academy" with an "open admissions policy" and a tuition of nearly $900 a year.

No wonder Miss Mary Silam, an elderly but feisty relative of Roosevelt Watson, said she wasn't going to the hearings.

"Runs up my blood," she said. □

Excerpts Of Motion For Discovery Of Evidence Submitted By Attorney Sheldon Otis

"HE COMES NOT AS AVENGER, BUT AS HEALER"

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the text of the introduction to a powerful and thorough 157-page motion, brilliantly written and submitted last week to Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court Judge Courtland Arne by Huey P. Newton's chief counsel, Sheldon Otis, seeking files and documents from 17 local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. (See cover story.) These documents, if relinquished intact, will undoubtedly prove that both the charges against Huey are false, and that he and the Black Panther Party were and are the targets of a vicious conspiracy to destroy the movement for progressive social change in America. (Legal references and footnotes have been omitted for purposes of clarity.)



HUEY NEWTON greets attorney SHELDON OTIS prior to last Monday's court hearing. Otis filed discovery motions seeking documents that will show the false charges the BPP founder faces are a product of an ongoing federal plot to destroy him and the Black Panther Party.

INTRODUCTION

The scope and extent of discovery sought by this motion go to Mr. Newton's well founded belief and knowledge that the charges contained in these complaints are false. Materials and information asked for in this motion will demonstrate that the charges against him are a product of an extended and multifaceted effort on the part of local, state and federal law enforcement officials to destroy him and his Black Panther Party.

A decade ago reference to a "conspiracy" on the part of law enforcement officials would generally have been ignored or dismissed out of hand. But, experiences of a country rocked by revelations of misconduct at the highest levels of government have now precipitated a fundamental change in people's consciousness as to the standard of integrity exhibited by those who have been charged with enforcing the laws of the land. When Mr. Newton seeks disclosure of records which will show that the charges against him are false he is pursuing known information, developed in the effort to halt the widespread proliferation of official misconduct and governmental overreaching in this country.

This Court must be aware of and it must appreciate that the criminal charges leveled against Mr. Newton here were and are designed to destroy Mr. Newton. They are so designed because Mr. Newton is a unique political leader, and his Black Panther Party became so feared by the government that the improper means used to destroy it were practically unparalleled in American history.

A clear picture of why officialdom has targeted Mr. Newton for destruction by the false charges here can be understood best by seeing who Mr. Newton is, and how he is perceived.

Huey P. Newton means many things to many people. To Erik H. Erikson, renowned psychoanalyst and biographer of Luther and Ghandi, he is one who "has demonstrated a superhuman will..." [and] turned "a negative identity [of a people] into a positive one, in the sense in which a cornered animal turns on the attacker." Novelist and playwright James Baldwin has found him "the cleanest, most scrubbed, most well-bred of adolescents". . . [who has] "in him a dedication as gentle as it is unyielding, absolutely single-minded." Critic and broadcaster Murray Kempton says that "Huey Newton was at one and the same time the baddest and the goodest. . .the last of the eminent Victorians. . .[who] we must hear. . . out because we suspect that he comes not as avenger but as healer." Former Black Panther and now born again Christian Eldridge Cleaver has called Huey P. Newton, "the ideological descendant, heir and successor of Malcolm X." Zen Buddist Roshi Baker finds him to be "one of the great men of our or any time". . . one from whom "comes a warmth and presence, an inquiry and concern, that draws love, loyalty, deep trust, and sharpens the intelligence, increases the energy, plumbs and opens the feelings of everyone around."

Not surprisingly, such admiration by some draws detractors. Former President Richard Nixon placed Huey P. Newton on the first White House Enemies' List. And J. Edgar Hoover decried the political party Huey founded as "the greatest threat to the internal security of the country," principally because of community service activities like the Panthers' Free Breakfast Program for school children which Hoover felt "represents the. . .greatest threat to efforts by authorities to neutralize the Black Panther Party and destroy what it stands for."

The FBI tried to "neutralize" the Black Panther Party by "discrediting" its leaders so as to "prevent the rise of a messiah who could unify and electrify" Black people.

The extent to which the present criminal charges are the result of a campaign to destroy Mr. Newton's reputation and leadership and thereby destroy the political organization he founded will be established by full disclosure of the information sought herein.

In order to place this motion in its proper factual and historical perspective, the following factual background is presented.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

"HE COMES NOT AS AVENGER, BUT AS HEALER"





HUEY P. NEWTON

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trial.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

26,000 LEFT HOMELESS , HUNDREDS PROTEST SO. AFRICAN POLICE ACTION

BLACK "SQUATTERS" EVICTED FROM CAPE TOWN SETTLEMENTS

(Cape Town, South Africa) - Hundreds of Black residents, angered at the government's destruction of their "squatter" settlements on the outskirts of this coastal city, burned some 200 of the shacks before being forcibly evicted from them last week.



Angry Black residents of Cape Town, South Africa, burned down 200 shacks in "squatter" settlement before they were forcibly evicted.

Modderdam (which means "muddy dam" in Afrikaans) camp, the first of three squatter settlements housing 26,000 Black people to be destroyed by the South African government, burned uncontrollably as strong winds swept through the area on



Wednesday, August 10.

Earlier that day, police fired tear gas and used dogs to break up a crowd of hundreds of Modderdam settlers singing hymns to protest the demolition of the 1,00 squalid shantytown homes in the camp. White officials of the Bantu Affairs Administration Board accused the Blacks of living illegally in Modderdam and the nearby squatter villages of Unibell and Wergenot, which contained 2,500 shacks.

Later, distraught people, including weeping mothers with children, sat by the roadside, their meager possessions piled beside them. Private cars, trucks and vans arrived at Modderdam to help remove some of the squatters, most of whom had no place to go.

Officials said many Blacks had moved on to other squatter camps where they faced further eviction while "quite a large number" reportedly had accepted free train tickets to the Transkei, the Xhosa "homeland" granted "independence" by the South African government last year. Transkei officials said they would not accept the displaced squatters.

Under the racist laws of the South African apartheid system, the number of Blacks who can legally migrate to the cities from the rural, tribal "homelands" is limited by "influx control" regulations.

Hundreds of thousands of Azanian (Black South African) people, mostly the families of male workers, violate the law and move to the cities to be with their husbands and fathers and to escape the harsh poverty of the "homelands."

"Once in the cities, they join a vast, shadowy army of statutory nonpersons," the *New York Times* reports, "constantly on the alert for police patrols that will seize them, hold them in jail and obtain court orders banishing them to the tribal areas."

Cape Town has an unusually small Black population, making it difficult for Azanian migrants to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



Zimbabwean people's guerrilla.

Z.A.N.U. War Communique Details Zimbabwe Armed Triumphs

The following, Chimurenga War Communique #13, detailing the success of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) in winning the armed struggle for the liberation of their homeland from the racist White minority Ian Smith regime, was issued on July 14, 1977, by the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Department of Information, Maputo, Mozambique.

The revolutionary armed struggle against terrorist armed gangsters of the Smith regime has entered a final and decisive phase.

The operations of ZIPA (Zimbabwe People's Army), the military wing of the Patriotic Front, presently cover well over two-thirds of the country with a population of over four million people. New operational areas are constantly being opened up. Hardly a day passes by without an engagement in the war zones of Zimbabwe.

The following war communique partially covers our military operations in the operational areas of North-East, East, South and Central Zimbabwe.

In the course of these operations the ZIPA forces successfully engaged the enemy in 61 surprise and counter surprise attacks, carried out 35 ambushes, successfully carried out 65 sabotage operations and made over 50 raids.

These military operations resulted in the loss of 851 Rhodesian terrorist troops, wounding of several hundreds, some very seriously, shooting down of eight military air crafts, destruction of 58 vehicles, capture of 34 district

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

SAM NUJOMA REVEALS 50,000 SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS OCCUPY NAMIBIA

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) — Over 50,000 South African troops are presently occupying Namibia (South West Africa) illegally and have intensified a "barbaric" campaign of repression, charged Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), at a recent press conference here.

In Tanzania to meet with the country's president, Julius Nyerere, Nujoma, whose SWAPO has been fighting South Africa for Namibian liberation for 11 years, was interviewed at SWAPO headquarters here by Steve Talbot, editor of the Berkeley, California-based *Internews*, and other international journalists.

Nujoma accused South African troops of indiscriminately burning villages, destroying crops and killing livestock in order to prevent SWAPO guerrillas from receiving food and sanctuary from the 850,000 Black people of Namibia.



SWAPO guerrillas take aim. SWAPO leader SAM NUJOMA (inset).

He also said that South Africa is continuing to use Namibia as a base to attack neighboring Angola. According to the SWAPO leader, South Africa—which illegally rules Namibia in violation of a United Nations directive—has set up seven camps in northern Namibia to train and equip the "bandits" of the Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA), the pro-Western Angolan faction fighting against the revolutionary government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, Nujoma said, travels frequently between Namibia and South Africa and is taken into Angola by South African helicopters. Nujoma attacked Savimbi as a counterrevolutionary "fully in the service of the South African apartheid regime."

Nujoma was asked his opinion of the current Namibian peace initiative of the U.S., France, Great Britain, West Germany and Canada.

"We have always held to the view that since Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations," Nujoma said, "members of the U.N., in their individual or collective capacities, could assist the Namibian people in achieving freedom and independence...

"However," the SWAPO president continued, "we have the suspicion that the Western members of the Security Council are trying to evade the U.N. efforts and may make a deal with the racist regime of South Africa. If that is their end, certainly this end will be rejected, condemned and resisted vigorously by the Namibian people."

Concerning SWAPO's proposal for a settlement in Namibia, Nujoma explained, "The U.N. must come in. South African troops must be completely withdrawn so that the U.N. can organize the process which will lead to a genuine, fair and democratic election—after which a national assembly will be created and independence proclaimed."

Warning the outcome of U.N. inactivity in Namibia, "as there used to be because of the negative attitude of the major Western powers..." Nujoma said, "then the armed struggle is the only effective way which will lead the people of Namibia to genuine freedom and independence."

He added that SWAPO is "for a peaceful negotiated settlement but also for intensifying the war of liberation."□

Bricks Greet Queen Elizabeth In Northern Ireland



(Belfast, Ireland) - Stones and brick-throwing clashed with British troops here last week, culminating a march of some 1,500 Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters protesting Queen Elizabeth II's "silver jubilee" visit to this strife-torn area. Marchers carried banners reading "ER (Elizabeth Regina), queen of death" and "1969-1977, 1,800 dead," referring to the approximate number of Catholics and Protestants killed in eight years of largely sectarian war. Over 15,000 hated British marines and 18,000 Ulster policemen shielded the Queen in her first visit to Northern Ireland in 11 years. In addition, a guided missile destroyer accompanied the royal yacht into Belfast harbor, while frogmen and at least one submarine searched for mines and potential saboteurs.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

Rhodesia

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - Black reactionary forces of the White minority government killed two White women missionaries last week during an attack on a remote hospital and school 200 miles southwest of here. A band of eight Selous Scouts, posing as guerrillas of the Patriotic Front, beat two Black nurses, threatened others and chased patients from their beds during the 40-minute attack at St. Paul's Roman Catholic mission. Since last December, Selous Scouts have killed 15 White missionaries in an effort to discredit the armed liberation struggle being waged by the Patriotic Front.

Mozambique

(Maputo, People's Republic of Mozambique) — Sweden will provide the Mozambican government with a $10 million pound grant for the resettlement of Limpopo Valley flood victims, the Tanzanian *Daily News* reported recently. Early this year some 400,000 people, including 100,000 in the Limpopo Valley, were left homeless when floods hit the southern part of Mozambique. Meanwhile, President Samora Machel has called on peasants throughout the country to organize themselves and increase agricultural production in order to fight hunger and poverty.

Tanzania

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - Recent hikes in meat prices have been declared illegal by the office of Regional Development (R.D.) of the Tanzanian government. Immediately after the Dar es Salaam District Development Corporation (DCC), under pressure from private butchers, raised the price of meat in Dar es Salaam, Emile Sengati, R.D. director, said there was sufficient evidence for legal action against the D.C.C.

Nyerere Attacks U.S. For Propping Up South African Apartheid

(Atlanta, Ga.) - Continuing his quest for peace in southern Africa, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere charged last week that U.S. violation of United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia and South Africa is perpetuating racism in those two countries.

"For your country to be able to say 'the hell with sanctions,'" the Tanzanian leader said in a news conference here, "is of immense benefit to racism in South Africa." He went on to blame the U.S. for making South Africa a "respected community in the world."

Throughout his 10-day state visit to the U.S., "Mwalimu" (Teacher) Nyerere repeatedly emphasized the central theme of his message to the American people — that the Carter administration can exert the necessary pressure to shorten the armed struggles in Rhodesia and Namibia.

"I propose a total American boycott of South Africa. If you believe in your own edict of equality, trading with South Africa must be an embarrassment to you. Reaping the benefits of racism must be an embarrassment," the Tanzanian president said at a Los Angeles reception given in his honor by Mayor Thomas Bradley.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT JULIUS NYERERE AT HOWARD U.

THE PLEA OF THE POOR - WORLD ECONOMIC JUSTICE

The following are excerpts from an eloquent speech on the urgent need to establish a new international economic order delivered by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at Howard University on August 5, 1977.

"I am going to speak to you about poverty, or more specifically, the relations between the Haves and the Have-Nots of the world. Your country is the richest in the world. With some six per cent of the world's population I am told that you use over 30 per cent of the non-renewable resources available in a year.

"My own country, Tanzania, has the doubtful distinction of being included among the United Nations list of the 25 poorest countries of the world. Perhaps it is not surprising, therefore, that I am one of those people who complain bitterly about the present world economic system and loudly demand that it should be changed. I would like to try to explain what, as we see it, the problem is, and why the poor nations are demanding fundamental changes.





Tanzanian communal village. In recent speaking engagement at Howard University, JULIUS NYERERE, president of Tanzania, condemned the greed of the world's developed nations.

"It is through contact with what are called the Developed Market Economies that we in the Third World have become conscious of the Twentieth Century world. During the Second World War our soldiers in Burma and North Africa were told they were fighting for Freedom; in the colonial schools we heard of the demand 'No taxation without representation.' These teachings made the anti-colonial struggle intellectually logical and reinforced our own instinct for self-government.

"The call for human equality and justice was — and is — incompatible with racism; it therefore backs up our natural opposition to apartheid and the racial discrimination of which we have been victims for so long. Also, the demand for a welfare state, and the abolition of poverty, reverberated from the developed nations to the poor ones. A life of poverty and inequality was being rejected everywhere in the world.

"The political demand for

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

U.S. And Panama Agree To Transfer Canal Control By Year 2000

(Washington, D.C.) - The governments of the United States and Panama announced last week that they had reached "agreement in principle" on a new treaty that calls for transfer of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone to Panamanian control by the year 2,000.



Cargo ship passes through Panama Canal.

Under terms of the new accord, however, the U.S. will maintain a permanent role in defending the "neutrality" of the Canal and its accessibility for ships of all nations.

The inclusion of this latter provision, said to have been a "must" by chief U.S. negotiators Ellsworth Bunker and Sol Linowitz, is considered by most observers as the closest substitute the U.S. could negotiate for the "in perpetuity" clause of the 1930 treaty — and undoubtedly will be the most controversial clause in the new agreement for right-wing American opponents and Panamanian leftists.

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Panama Canal

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Significant points in the new treaty, which must be ratified by a two-thirds vote in the U.S. Senate and by a Panamanian referendum, include:

•U.S. military forces, though reduced in number and with only three bases rather than the present 14, will have primary responsibility to "protect and defend" the Canal;

•A new U.S. government agency, acting under the direction of a board of five Americans and 4 Panamanians, will administrate the Canal until December 31, 1999. Until 1990, the chief administrator will be American with a Panamanian deputy. From 1990 until the end of the century, these roles would be reversed.

•Panama will receive a share of the tolls, 30 cents per ton, plus $10 million per year in toll revenues, plus up to an additional $10 million per year depending on Canal traffic. In addition, the U.S. has pledged to arrange a close to $300 million in international aid for Panama. "This five-year package will contain the standard 'Buy American' provisions that will greatly benefit U.S. businesses which invest in and sell goods and services in Panama," the *New York Times* reports. No Congressional appropriations are involved.

•The government of Panama guarantees the U.S. the right to station troops in Panama and to use all lands and waters necessary for the Canal's defense.



Map of Panama Canal.

The new treaty will be "like a small stone in a shoe, which one suffers for 23 years in order to remove a nail through one's heart," said Panamanian President General Omar Torrijos, in announcing a national holiday last Thursday to celebrate the "agreement in principle."

The holiday was marked by little real celebration by Panamanian people, but nor were there any anti-treaty demonstrations.

Here in Washington, D.C., right-wing opponents of the proposed treaty say they are close to having the 34 Senate votes necessary to block its ratification.

Leading opponents include Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who said he would "exert every pressure to prevent the surrender of the Panama Canal Zone," and Senator S.I. Hayakawa of California, who remarked during his recent campaign that, "We stole the Canal fair and square, and we should keep it."

Other conservative extremists, with former Republican Presidential candidate Ronald Reagan in the forefront, have pledged to organize "indignation rallies" to protest the eventual relinguishing of U.S. control over the Canal.□

World Scope

England

(London, England) - An anti-Black march by an extremist right-wing group through a predominately Black South London neighborhood last week erupted into the worse riot in postwar Britain when 1,000 racists attacked a massive counter-demonstration.

At least 110 persons, including 56 policemen, were injured in the bloody, fence post-wielding, brick, bottle and smoke-bomb-hurling melee. Several of the injured continued to fight on the Lewisham Hospital grounds.

The violence began when supporters of the White supremacist National Front attempted to march through the predominately Black Lewisham community. They were met by more than 3,000 predominately White leftists who gathered at a major road junction a short way from the National Front's assembly point.

An initial five-minute skirmish was precipitated by a smoke bomb thrown in the crowd of counter-demonstrators.

National Front supporters began their march soon after the first clash. They paraded in ranks six across with Britain's Union Jack flying at their head. The marchers were protected by a cordon of 4,000 policemen — almost a quarter of metropolitan London's uniformed force.

"Stop The Muggers — 80 Per Cent of the Muggers Are Black, 85 per cent of the Victims Are White," read a huge banner at the head of the National Front column as it made its way towards the massed leftist counter-demonstrators. Within minutes the march disintegrated as the two sides met and vicious fighting erupted.

Following the riot, Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, whose office includes jurisdiction over the British police, said he supported Scotland Yard's decision not to ban the right-wing march that provoked the bloody street battle. Lewisham Mayor Roger Godsiff had unsuccessfully tried to get Scotland Yard to stop the National Front march.

The National Front has campaigned on a program that includes deportation of Black immigrants, smashing communism and trade unions and a return to capital and corporal punishment.

I MET A MAN

I met a man
who said I was a slave.
That I was enslaved
by my desire
to be my own master.

But he was mistaken.
I was not desirous of being
my master. I was my master
and was attempting to
convince him of the freedom
of being one's own master.

He claimed he was a
slave to no one because
he was content to be a slave.
Thus, he said, he was
a master slave.
He was free to do as he pleased.

He was mistaken.
As he roamed this planet
he closed his eyes to the
universe.

—Ted Simpkins
Los Angeles, Calif.

"PALACE OF BLACK STARS" ENDS STAGE SHOWS

FABULOUS ERA ENDS AT APOLLO THEATER

(New York, N.Y.) - Harlem's famed Apollo Theater, the mecca of Black entertainment in America ca for 40 years, has been empty of live entertainment for nearly a year, the victim of changing trends in show businss and the decay of this Manhattan community.

"The area died," said Burke Horne (uncle of singer Lena Horne), for 25 years treasurer of the corporation that operates the Apollo, in a recent interview with Clayton Riley for the *New York Times Magazine*.

"The city has just let Harlem collapse under the weight of the drug traffic. Narcotics...has devastated this community, turned it into an armed camp of good folks carrying guns because they're afraid not to and real killers trying to stay alive from one dope deal to the next," Horne explained.

Bessie Smith, Billie Holiday, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, The Inkspots, Jimmie Lunceford, Dizzy Gillespie, Max Roach, "Pigmeat Markham, Redd Foxx, Sarah Vaughan, Nina Simone, Billy Eckstine, John Coltrane, Marvin Gaye, Stevie Wonder, The Temptations — these popular Black stars and hundreds more graced the stage of the Apollo throughout the years after its start in the Depression era.



For 40 years the Apollo Theater featured some of the nation's most famous Black entertainers. Apollo stage shows have been terminated for over a year due to changing musical trends and the deterioration of the surrounding Harlem community.

Two White businessmen, Leo Brecher and Frank Schiffman, purchased a floundering burlesque house, Hurtig and Seaman's, in 1934 in the heart of what was then becoming a Black community. The name was changed to the Apollo and Schiffman's shrewd business guidance quickly made the Harlem theater into "the leading Black palace of stars in this country," writes Riley.

One of the reasons for the Apollo's success was its ability to keep pace with popular styles of Black music. Blues, with all of its variations, was the theater's "bread and butter" throughout its history.

Following World War II and the decline of the popularity of the big band sounds of Ellington and Basie, Charlie "Bird" Parker, Thelonious Monk and others came on the scene with the "bebop" movement — "a navigation of blues figures in another tempo. . .that was generally faster than most musicians or listeners had bought possible."

Alongside bebop music, rhythm and blues became firmly entrenched at the Apollo by the early '50's. According to Riley, "The sound of r. and b. was like a continuing wave of human passion and sensuality that brought not only screams of confirmation but articles of female underclothing floating out of the famed second balcony. . . .At the Apollo, it became the sound of the heart, provocatively sexual and alive with anthems to rising human steam."

Thirty shows a week, including Amateur Night on Wednesday, the Saturday midnight performance and a four-a-day format from Friday through Thursday made up the regular production schedule at the Apollo by the early '50's.

Today, second rate Black films and horror movies are shown at the Apollo. In recent years, it has become more profitable for Black entertainers to perform in rock concerts, in which in one hour they can make far more money than during one week at the Apollo.

"We really can't compete," said Burke Horn. "It's really that simple."□

S.C.L.C. Denounces Movie On Dr. King

(Atlanta, Ga.) - A three-part NBC television film on the life of civil rights leader Martin Luther King was denounced by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) for portraying King as a cowardly "Uncle Tom."

SCLC, founded by the slain King and others, said that it would attempt to get the author to change parts of the film, or if this isn't successful, the Conference would try to prevent NBC from showing it.

"The author at some point decided to rewrite history, to rewrite the civil rights movement," says former SCLC President Ralph Abernathy.

"It portrays King as a very weak and cowardly leader," Abernathy went on. "It even implies that he once thought he might have to resort to violence."

King is in its last stages of production in Hollywood. NBC



MARTIN LUTHER KING

plans to show it in two three-hour segments in January. The movie was shot in Macon, Georgia.

King's widow, Coretta, defended the production by saying it should be judged as drama, not fact. The movie features several members of the King family.□

Plea Of The Poor—Economic Justice

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

freedom leads to a separation of the colonized and the colonizer. But economically the situation is very different; our nations are locked together.

"It is not possible, much less desirable for a newly independent nation to cut all economic links with its metropolitan trading partner or other developed nations. But a re-examination by the new State of the economic relationships which grew up during the colonial period is inevitable. Experience, combined with analysis, then quickly teaches the young and poor nations that the present international economic system works automatically and inevitably to their disadvantage. There is an automatic transfer of wealth from the poor countries, where it is needed to provide the necessities of life, to the rich countries where it is spent on creating and meeting new wants.

"This is not an ideological judgement. Capitalist and socialist Third World countries recognize the same truth. Nor is it a comment, for example, on capitalism within the USA, or socialism within Tanzania; each nation has the right to choose its own social and economic system. It is an assessment of the arrangements under which nations deal with each other on economic matters; that is, about the results of institutions and arrangements which dominate international finance, trade, investment, and so on.

"Nations which are rich and poor, socialist and capitalist, have an equal interest in these matters, although the quantity of our involvement in international exchange is so very unequal. International trade across the economic divide is important to America. This country imports over 30 per cent of its oil, as well as many other raw materials, from underdeveloped nations,



Tanzanian President JULIUS NYERERE.

and about one-third of America's exports are sold to poor nations. Tanzania could probably survive at subsistence level without trade with the developed economies; but it could not do much more. Trade and investment relations between rich and poor nations are important to both rich and poor; both should participate in their regulation. At present this is not so.

"The complaint of the poor nations against the present system is not only that we are poor both in absolute terms and in comparison with the rich nations. It is also that within the existing structure of economic interaction we must remain poor, and get relatively poorer, whatever we do.

"What poverty means for the poor countries is not understood in a country like this. It has been estimated that the poor nations have more than 70 per cent of the world's population and only about 17 per cent of the Gross National Product. More important, this imbalance is getting progressively worse; the average per capita incomes in the poorest nations of all — with 1,200 million people — increased by roughly $2 per annum (in constant money terms) between 1965 and 1975. The per capita incomes in the rich nations increased by about $130 per annum in the same period.

"Tanzania's per capita national income is now $140; that of the United States is $7,100. And although there is no such thing as an "average" Tanzanian or American, figures expressed in these terms do illustrate the wealth which is available for use and distribution. On that basis it would take the average Tanzanian more than 50 years to earn what the average American earns in one year. The Tanzanian's expectation of life at birth is about 45 years!

STATISTICS

"What really matters, however, is not the statistics; it is what these contrasts mean for people's lives and the services which are available to them. In Tanzania, the infant mortality rate is about 152 per 1,000; in America it is about 18 per 1,000.

"This poverty does not arise exclusively from Tanzanian actions — or lack of them.

"Such contrasting living standards are connected. They result from the distribution of the wealth produced by the combined efforts of farmer, shipper and distributor. And that distribution is arranged by men, i.e. by the systems of production and international exchange which men have created.

TO BE CONTINUED

Nyerere Attacks U.S. For Propping Up Apartheid

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

The influential spokesperson for the frontline states in southern Africa — Mozambique, Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Tanzania — President Nyerere visited Los Angeles following his enthusiastic reception in the San Francisco Bay Area on August 6.

The 55-year-old Tanzanian leader told the Black entertainers assembled at the Los Angeles reception that while he believes Jimmy Carter is "committed to do something about racial justice in South Africa, how much he will translate that commitment into action depends on the backing of the American people."

The first African president to visit the U.S. since Carter took office, President Nyerere is being wooed by the White House because of his leadership role in the frontline states and his closeness to the Patriotic Front, which is waging the armed struggle in Rhodesia.

On the subject of Cuban troops in the People's Republic of Angola, Mwalimu said he favors their continued presence "to be sure that both South Africa and the Western countries are not trying to overthrow the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)."

Earlier in the week, during an address in the Bay Area at the University of California (U.C.) at Davis, President Nyerere accused U.C. of promoting apartheid in South Africa because of the university's investments in U.S. firms that do business in the White minority-ruled country.

Tanzania is an agricultural country, and President Nyerere toured an agricultural experiment station near Davis where he sought information on irrigation and control of ticks, sleeping sickness and the tsetse fly.

In Tennessee later last week, he visited the Tennessee Valley Authority dam and was honored in Nashville with a special concert by Black country and Western singer Charley Pride. □

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Cuba

(Havana, Cuba) - Cuban President Fidel Castro last week totally rejected a United States request for the release of seven Americans serving prison terms on charges of espionage and "counterrevolutionary" activities. However, in a "humanitarian" gesture, the Cuban leader consented to a request to allow 80 to 100 American citizens to bring their Cuban families with them to the Untied States.

The announcement, which was made at a joint airport news conference, followed two days of intensive talks between Castro and Senator Frank Church of Idaho.

The pact fell far short of United States hopes that Castro would agree to release some or all of the 18 Americans who are being held in Cuban jails including the seven held as political prisoners.

One of them was Donnie Rebozo, a close relative of Richard Nixon's mobster friend Bebe Rebozo. Donnie Rebozo and another American, Byron Moore, were arrested in Cuban waters last June 20 aboard a Panamanian flag boat loaded with marijuana.

Commenting on the Cuban leader's staunch refusal to release the American counterrevolutionaries, Church said Castro had "given me his views" on a number of issues, "but these are not the kind of problems that can be solved at this time.

"He asked me, 'Should we talk about four hijackers and three CIA agents, or about 100 Americans who can now bring their families to the United States?' " Church said.

The estimated 100 Americans affected are those with Cuban spouses. As United States citizens, they have been free to leave but the Castro government has until now refused to let the families go along.

"I am doing this for humanitarian reasons," Castro said. "I did not know that so many would have had to leave their families. I did not know so many Americans have large Cuban families."

Castro offered to send the Americans home aboard Church's jet, but the U.S. would not make the necessary arrangements.



Black harness driver LEW WILLIAMS.

"Super Lew" Brings 'Em Home

(Albany, Calif.) - "Super Lew" Williams, heralded as one of the top Black harness drivers in the world, is currently in action at Golden Gate Fields, here in the Bay Area, driving trotters and pacers.

"It isn't easy. . .You must be willing to make sacrifices, work long hours and get a few breaks along the way," Williams advised Black youngsters, while recounting his early experiences and training as a harness driver.

Williams started as a small child, helping his grandfather around the stables, doing little menial jobs at first, then graduating to grooming, training and finally driving.

Williams and his brother Charles, 32, began their training under their grandfather, Clyde Williams, 87, who trained and drove horses in Ohio. Williams' grandfather broke him in on the Ohio County Fair circuit.

Williams first appeared in U.S. Trotting Association records in 1963, when he drove nine races, winning two, and earning $680 in purse money. Now that he is getting more and better mounts his earnings have increased in the past years. The lean Black harness driver said that owners have had to recognize his skills and provide him with the mounts. As a result he has won over $625,000.

Adding to Williams' skills is his ability to train horses. His grandfather gave him a colt when he was young and he raised and trained it. Since then he has amassed a stable of 50 horses, both trotters and pacers.

Gretchen, Williams' wife, was a trainer-driver before she gave birth to their son Christopher two years ago. Williams said that he would like to stay in harness racing long enough to see his son get started.□

SPORTS

O.C.L.C. MARTIAL ARTS TEAM CHARGES "FOUL PLAY" AT KARATE CHAMPIONSHIPS



Oakland Karate Club members demonstrating martial arts in free community performance. In last week's Long Beach tournament the Club and other Northern California schools were victimized by biased officiating.

(Long Beach, Calif.) - The "old guard" of martial arts, traditionalists, with neither an understanding of human differences nor of the changes demanded in contemporary sporting events, arranged, promoted, staged and undermined the 1977 Long Beach International Karate Championships held here last week.

Hosted by the family of Ed Parker (who is credited with being the "father of American Karate"), the 14th Annual International featured acclaimed regional and national competitors. For the most part these fine competitors were cast by the side of the road in their specialities due to ambiguous rules and rulings, poor communications among tournament officials and the ever-present "Western" urge to win at all and at any costs.

The International Karate Championships began in 1963 at the Long Beach Arena and annually have been the largest of the amateur tournaments staged in the country. The championships have been a springboard for competitors from across the country and from countries allied with the U.S. to give recognition to the many karate players who have studied their art and discipline, and competed against what is supposed to be the "most and the best" under a single roof in martial arts competition.

This tournament, however, was marred by intentional misjudging, bigotry, and the business of establishng southern California as the dominant force in Pacific Region karate.

The Oakland Community Learning Center (OCLC) Karate and Tae Kwon Do Club, new to tournaments and competition, has been a major source of support, recognition and direction for tournaments and martial arts in Northern California. Last week, it travelled 400 miles to be insulted and frustrated by people who posed as martial artists but showed themselves to be profiteers and "small game hunters" for Hollywood.

Annually the International draws 3,000-6,000 spectators and 1,500-4,000 competitors. This year, the OCLC turned out 25 participants for the event, competing in the 11-12-year-old divisions up through women's and men's black belt divisions.

Boasting one of the most versatile group of youth, teens and adult students of Tae Kwon Do Mu Tau, and spearheaded by a strong, quick men's white belt division team, OCLC along with other Northern California schools soon found that the International were misnamed. Its officials and sponsors favored regional Southern California participants.

In the men's white belt (white through green belts) divisions, former pro boxer and now OCLC martial artist Curtis Simmons delivered strong body punches, causing tournament officials to cite him on several occasions for "excessive body contact."

Premiere performer Clifton "Joe" Campbell, who has been dominating the men's white belt division in Northern California tournaments, was on the road to the finals, along with Herbert Hall and John Burris, when he was abruptly halted for allegedly violating "head contact" rules.

Kicks that had been scored were no longer scored, clean scoring punches went "unseen," and rules disputes ended in favor of competitors who "acted out" contact or who were favorites of officials.□





The Oakland Karate Club has been a prime promoter of martial arts for Black youth in the Bay Area.

Z.A.N.U. War Communique Details Zimbabwe Armed Triumphs

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

assistants and overrunning of four enemy camps. During the same period ZIPA forces also captured one bus, large quantities of war materials and money.

The following is a month-by-month account of some of the major military engagements that ZIPA has fought.

MAY

On May 20, 1977 — A crack ZIPA detachment operating in the Eastern operational zone killed twelve racist troops. Two days later, *on May 22, 1977*, the same ZIPA forces attacked an enemy airport at Houtberg Farm near Mount Selinda. The airport's entire stock of aviation fuel was burnt out. The damage caused was put at over half a million dollars.

On May 18, 1977 — ZIPA gunners downed an enemy bomber plane and senior aircraftsman Robert George Nelson was killed on the spot. Three other racist troops in the plane were seriously wounded and subsequently died in the hospital.

On May 16, 1977 — ZIPA forces operating in Central Zimbabwe ambushed an enemy truck and killed five enemy soldiers including Raymond Edwin Maguire, Lawrence Kasumbi and *a mercenary from California in the United States of America, George William Clarke*, a Vietnam veteran. Clarke is only one of the many hundreds of the mercenaries that the ZIPA forces have fought against and killed.

On May 13, 1977 — ZIPA commando unit ambushed a heavily armed enemy convoy 12 kilometers from Birchenough Bridge. Seven enemy terrorist troops including their leader, Philip Edward Nicholas, were killed and ten seriously wounded. Most of the vehicles in the convoy were hit and one enemy truck carrying explosives went up in flames burning its two drivers to ashes.

On May 1 and 2, 1977 — ZIPA forces operating in the North-Eastern operational zone had running battles with Rhodesian terrorist troops which resulted in over ten enemy soldiers killed and over twenty wounded, some of them very seriously. The dead included Corporal Cornelius Hendrik, Potgieter, a South African mercenary.

APRIL

On April 27, 1977 — two combined detachments of ZIPA veterans practically wiped out the Nyamapanda enemy base in the North-Eastern operational area. Fifty enemy troops were killed and hundreds wounded, most of





Wounded Rhodesian soldier (left) and Zimbabwean guerrilla.

them seriously. Nyamapanda is a strategic enemy base that links four strategic roads and has been used as a springboard for enemy attacks on Mozambique.

On April 27, 1977 — A ZIPA unit ambushed an enemy patrol near Chipinga and killed five enemy soldiers.

On April 22, 1977 — ZIPA forces fought a pitched battle with Rhodesian racist troops at Caruaus Farm, Melsetter, killing over ten enemy soldiers in the fierce battle.

On April 18, 1977 — ZIPA forces in the Southern operational zone had a fierce battle with enemy troops and killed seven terrorist Rhodesian troops.

On April 10, 1977 — at 6:45 a.m. a bedford truck full of enemy troops detonated a landmine on Tanda road, Mutasa area. Nine enemy troops were killed on the spot and fifteen others were wounded.

MARCH

On March 30, 1977 — In a surprise attack against fifteen enemy troops in Buyu Pfungwe area, ZIPA forces killed seven enemy troops, wounding eight.

On March 27, 1977 — A landmine in the Matetsa area exploded successfully killing five enemy soldiers and wounding seven others. The bedford truck in which the enemy troops were travelling was completely destroyed.

On March 10, 1977 — ZIPA forces operating in the Kudyawarara area ambushed an enemy patrol of thirty soldiers with an air support of four helicopters, three bombers and three military trucks. In the battle that followed ZIPA forces killed nine enemy soldiers and wounded fifteen others. One enemy bedford truck was destroyed.

On March 6, 1977 — ZIPA forces in the Kadiki area surprise attacked an enemy force of twenty soldiers and mercenaries armed with one light-machine gun (L.M.G.), one Nato, nine F.N.s and nine submachine guns (S.M.G.) and hand grenades. In the battle that ensued the ZIPA forces killed ten enemy soldiers, captured one enemy soldier, one light machine gun, two sub machine guns and several hand grenades.

On March 2, 1977 — A ZIPA commando unit operating in the Marange area of Umtali district successfully surprise attacked an enemy patrol unit of twenty-five soldiers with an aerial support of two helicopters and two Canbera bombers. In the ensuing battle ZIPA fighters killed sixteen enemy soldiers, downed the Canbera bomber and wounded most of the remaining nine. □

Black "Squatters" Evicted

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

blend into the city's existing "townships" without valid passbooks, the hated identity papers that Azanians over 18 years of age are required to carry at all times.

The majority of the 140,000 Blacks who live in Capetown legally and illegally reside in three established "townships." Housing there, however, was filled to capacity before the government began building single-sex dormitories instead of family accommodation in order to reduce the Black population over 10 years ago.

Controversy stirred briefly last week when the wife of a White U.S. diplomat joined the Whites who protested the destruction of Modderdam. Judy Williams, whose husband heads the U.S. Consulate's commercial section in Cape Town, said she went to the camp to take food to a Colored (mixed race) woman she had previously visited there.



The natural development of Azanian children is chained down by apartheid.

Attacking the apartheid, Mrs. Williams said, "It is something completely foreign to me. Even though it has been explained to many times. I just can't cope with it all." □

Nevada Prisoners File Suit

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

and psychiatric care for all inmates;

•Non-existent physical exercise;

•Failure to receive and possess personal effects;

•Lack of adequate food, fresh air, sunlight and properly regulated ventilation;

•Non-existent grievance procedures; and

•Unsanitary living conditions.

The overcrowded living conditions of the county jail, the suit contends, are the cause of "severe physical discomfort and psychological distress" among inmates. Mentally disturbed inmates, juveniles, prisoners suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction, and persons carrying communicable diseases are not separated from other prisoners.

The only segregation in the jail, other than between men and women, is the racist separation of Black and White inmates.

DEADLOCK

A common form of punishment given to inmates is "deadlock." The suit states that this occurs when a cellblock is literally deadlocked, confining inmates to their cells. This practice deprives inmates of the only exercise available to them, which is passing between cells.

The complaint charges that Lamb and the police commission have known of these inhumane conditions "since at least 1975" when Clark County officials received a proposal for upgrading jail conditions.

The defendants were also informed of these illegal and degrading practices in a 1976 Clark County grand jury report.

The grand jury report expressed that overcrowding was a primary reason for numerous acts of violence and jail uprisings which are constantly recurring within the jail system. The report charged that jail officials failed "to provide for the minimal necessities of human existence" for prisoners.

Judge Foley, after an inspection of the county jail and city annex, called for immediate action on the suit, stating he was "not going to hesitate in using a heavy hand."

Foley indicated that he would order Nevada Governor Michael O'Callaghan to call a special legislative session on the issue.

The judge also gave defendants in the suit three weeks to respond to the 40-page complaint on the jail, while at the same time refusing to close down the jail.□

Letters to the Editor

"WELCOME HOME HUEY ISSUE SUPERB"

Dear Editor,:

The 'Welcome Home Huey' issue was superb. The articles and pictures were very descriptive and crisp.

We're very glad that Huey is back. His voice must be heard and his presence felt by all throughout the land.

I want to thank you for printing the poems and letters I've sent previously. I would also like to remind all readers of THE BLACK PANTHER to subscribe. It is the only people's newspaper circulated nationally and internationally. For only $10 a year it is more than worth the price.

Sincreley,
Ted Simpkins
Los Angeles, California

INMATE SEEKS HELP

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

I'm in a State Hospital (Patton) and have been here for some time.

My problem is that I'm getting excessive medication, at the time it is up to 600 mill-grams a day, 300 in the a.m. and 300 in the p.m.

I have not done a thing to get on that much medication. If possible, can you help me get off? Send someone to see the reason for me getting so much medication.

I'm not a violent person and have not done any harm to anyone.

If possible, can you have someone make a telephone call up here and see the reason for that much medication. Would you have someone come to hear the story that I feel is the reason for so much medication.

Yours truly,
Freddie Lee Taylor
Patton State Hospital Drawer B, Unit 38
Patton, California 92369

Widespread Drug Abuse In Women's Prisons

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

and 1976, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reports.

San Francisco County Sheriff Richard Hongisto and Dr. William Mandel, the director of the jail medical services dismissed Dr. Glick's findings as "preposterous" and "absolutely inaccurate.

One inmate, Dianne Martin, however, commented frankly, "Ninety-eight per cent sounds too high. You could say maybe 75 per cent. There's too many drugs, extremely too many.

"Sometimes you want to verbally ventilate," Martin said. "You see a psych and when the conference is complete, the next thing you know, they call your name on the pill line and they have something for you."

Ms. Martin feels that other forms of release — such as recreational programs — would be more beneficial than drugs.

Another prisoner, Camilia Singleton, explained, "I am a very nervous person. I need some medication to cope with being here."

MOOD ELEVATORS

The "widespread use of tranquilizers and mood elevators," says the study, "is probably related to the pressures of institutional life, although not clearly justified by data on inmates.

"One can only speculate," writes Dr. Glick, on the impact... of psychological dependence on such drugs among inmates released from prisons and expected to assume a responsible self-directed role in society."

Mandel, while stating that the 98 per cent figure was too high for San Francisco jails, did admit that large numbers of prisoners were on "anti-psychotic" medication such as Mellaril, Stelazine, Thorazine, Senequon Elavil, Librium or Valuim.

The report, financed by a $293,023 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and administered through the California Youth Authority, also found that:

•Most women prisoners rate high on self-esteem and are optimistic about the future;

•About 60 per cent of the female prisoners surveyed did not have jobs in the two months before imprisonemnt; and

•The typical women prisoner is Black and under 30.□

Grove-Shafter

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

Oakland's first Black mayor, "means that the governor is still with us. It means that he is still concerned about Oakland and about giving us as much assistance as he can, as he had told me he would, in dealing with our problems."

The governor's action was another victory for the organizing efforts of a delegation of Oakland community leaders by Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown.

Last September, the delegation went to Sacramento to secure Brown's pledge for early completion of the Grove-Shafter Freeway so that the City Center shopping area could be completed, thereby providing needed jobs for some 10,000 Black and poor unemployed Oakland residents and ensuring economic development of the downtown area as the result of the numerous businesses expected to operate in the completed City Center Project.

While the $11.3 million will not be enough to complete the Grove-Shafter all the way from 18th Street to the Nimitz Freeway as the city ultimately hopes to do, it will provide the necessary funds to extend the Freeway to 12th Street, where ramps entering and leaving the City Center can be built.

In other recent developments, the U.S. Department of Labor has threatened to withdraw millions of dollars in employment funds



Black Panther Party chairperson ELAINE BROWN (inset) was instrumental in securing commitments for jobs from the Grove-Shafter Freeway (artist's conception) and City Center completion.

from Oakland, Berkeley, Contra Costa County and San Francisco by the end of this month, alleging that they have not met the hiring quotas of the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program.

Arthur Douglas, associate regional administrator of the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration (ETA), has informed Mayor Wilson that Oakland stands to lose $21.1 million in CETA funds if it has not hired a minimum of 319 persons by August 31.

Douglas maintained that Oakland was to have hired 186 new CETA workers by June 30 but had only placed 24.

Over 500 Oakland workers employed by CETA funds will lose their jobs next year if Congress fails to extend the CETA Act of 1973. The legislation will expire on September 30, 1978.

Meanwhile, the City Council recently voted to provide $100,000 for the current fiscal year to fund the Oakland Citizens' Committee for Urban Renewal (OCCUR), the city's official citizen's participation group.□

Poor, Oppressed Suffer From Transit Hikes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

"are representative of the power struggle that is going on between the MTC and the state legislature. It is a question of who will control public transportation.

"As a result of this struggle. . ." Riles continued, "the poor, senior citizens and the handicapped are being stepped on. They cannot afford any increase in the price of fares. . . Supervisor George must raise his voice in protest against this action . . .Let's not punish the poor for being poor. . ."

Then, responding to the repeated questions of MTC commissioners as to the source of transit operating funds if they are not secured through increased fares, Riles said, ". . .I don't think raising the fare is going to increase the efficiency of public transportation. . .The riders have no way of affecting how the system is run. You (MTC) do, and I think you should take the responsibility in dealing with that efficiency."

OCCUR Executive Director Paul Cobb attacked A.B. 1107 on the grounds that it "is directed toward the mismanagement of BART. . .We feel that it would have an adverse impact on the poor and minorities of Oakland and the Bay Area in general, causing them to suffer because a few have mismanaged our money."

Cobb also expressed concern that there is no minority representation on the MTC and suggested that in the future the community should also have greater imput through the MTC's Minority Advisory Committee.

Black Panther Party chairperson Elaine Brown broadened the scope of the debate over increased transit fares. She recalled that a delegation of Oakland Black leaders (which Elaine led) met with Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., and officials of the state Department of Transportation last fall in order to ensure the early completion of the Grove-Shafter Freeway. (See article, page 5.)

Pointing out that the completion of the Grove-Shafter will allow the "central city to flourish in the interests of the business community," Elaine told the MTC, "It'd ridiculous, then, to ask the poor and the minorities to absorb the costs of a poorly managed transportation system."

Others speaking on behalf of BATC were Gus Newpool of Berkeley Citizens Action; Wade Hudson of the San Francisco Muni Coalition; and Eric Morton of the Center for Independent Living.

Other individuals and organizations who have endorsed BATC are Congressmen Ron Dellums and Pete Stark; Oakland City Councilpersons Mary Moore and John Sutter; the Niagara Movement Democratic Club; the Gray Panthers; and the Campaign for Economic Democracy.□

Oakland Airport

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

nathy, and the city-appointed Board of Port Commissioners.

Yet, despite Abernathy's confidence in a growing Bay Area travel market — "the numbers we're looking at are pretty sound" — the Port's free-spending attitude for the airport has yet to reap a substantial pay-off, *Voice* correspondent Bill Northwood reports.

"CARROTS"

Between 1963 and 1976 the Port spent more than $7 million on "carrots" to induce airlines to schedule more flights into and out of Oakland: $1.5 million in direct subsidies to TWA, United, Western and PSA through reduced landing fees and fuel service charges plus free terminal space; $433,400 for subsidized limousine service; and $5.2 million on newspaper, radio, TV, magazine, direct mail and specialty advertising, bumper strips, billboards and special events to encourage travelers to "Fly Oakland."

The Port has also spent over $55,000 on legal and consultant fees to fashion a "stick" to compel better scheduled service for Oakland — a petition asking the Civil Aeronautics Board to assure Oakland a larger share of the Bay Area air travel market.

However, the Port's 1976-77 budget did allocate another $492,616 for airport promotion, indicating "carrots" are still a staple item.

Since the late 1960's, the Port has also spent hundreds of thousands of dollars battling the developers of Harbor Bay Isle, the plush Alameda residential cluster that might be subject to serious noise and traffic congestion problems if it and the airport both grow. Calculating the cost of Port staff time devoted to this fight is impossible; the Port acknowledges paying its outside counsel (the powerhouse Oakland law firm Crosby, Heafey, Roach and May) more than $300,000 for its role in the litigation.

Since the late 1950's, the Port has spent more than $50 million on the airport, modernizing and expanding both the South Field (for commercial aviation) and the North Field (for general aviation).

An additional drawback to the costly expansion plan is that much of the finances necessary to implement the proposal will come from revenue bonds.

If Abernathy's "numbers" fail to materialize, the city will be left holding the bag — siphoning off earnings from other, more lucrative, Port operations or perhaps using money earmarked for much needed social services.□

A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." — Huey P. Newton



FREE FOOD PROGRAM

GEORGE JACKSON MEDICAL CLINIC

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM

(Being implemented)
Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

SHOE PROGRAM

(Being Implemented)
Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

PEOPLE'S FREE LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental facilities at the earliest ages.



INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

1,500 LINE UP FOR 600 BLACKOUT JOBS

HUEY NEWTON: GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS NEGLECT CAUSED N.Y. LOOTING



Black New York youth applying for federally-financed jobs to clean up debris left after recent blackout. In Brooklyn, thousands applied for 600, 33-day jobs.



(Los Angeles, Calif. - As 1,500 people lined up in Brooklyn recently for 600 short-term jobs cleaning up the debris from last month's 24-hour blackout, Black Panther Party Founder and President Huey P. Newton charged last week on a nationally televised late-night show that ongoing federal government corporate neglect was the primary cause for the looting that occurred during New York City's blackout.

Responding to a statement by *Tomorrow* show host Tom Snyder that the looting "set back" progress in Black-White relations, Huey said the looting "showed that there is no move by the American government to treat those very difficult situations.

"I cannot accuse the looter of setting back progress," Huey said.

"I would say that the government officials and American businessmen who do not take the care to prevent those things are responsible...

"I think the kinds of things people took exemplified either a 'felt need' or a 'needed need.' Neither of those is necessary in this prosperous country.

"People need not need," Huey said forcefully..

"I think we have the ability, we have the wealth, to satisfy most of the basic desires of the people in this country," Huey said, continuing.

"Until we make a legitimate effort to do this we have no right to criticize poor people."

The 35-year-old BPP chief theoretician then explained that while he was in the Republic of Cuba — during his close to three years of forced political exile — blackouts were a frequent occurrence, "yet there was no looting, there were no police guarding the stores.

"The reason for this is that people feel a certain amount of fairness from the Cuban government in its effort to distribute the few products they have in the country."

Huey also countered recent survey statistics that alleged that those arrested for looting during the blackout had higher employment rates — and higher salaries Snyder said — than others normally arrested in New York City.

He predicted that in order to get O.R. (own recognizance) release from jail, many of those arrested probably made up fictitious jobs and that those who did work were not paid well for their labor. Reviewing a *New York Times* article, Snyder said that Huey's forecast was correct.

TAKE-HOME PAY

(Indeed, if the survey figures are correct, 3.2 per cent of those arrested for looting had a weekly take-home pay of under $50; 27.4 per cent had a weekly take-home pay of $55 to $99; 36.6 per cent were in the $100 to $149 bracket; 20.2 per cent made from $150 to $199; 8.2 per cent from $200 to $259; and 4.4 per cent had a take-home pay of $250 or over per week.)

Meanwhile, people began lining up in the middle of the night in front of the red brick Bedford Armory in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section and by morning the police estimated there were 1,500 people in line for 600 jobs — out of a total of 2,000 for the entire city-allocated to Brooklyn in the federal financed emergency program to clean up the debris of the looting in last month's blackout.

The jobs pay $30 a day for a maximum of 33 days.

"They thow us crumbs and let us fight over them like birds," one applicant said bitterly.

"I want to do something legitimate," said a 20-year-old youth, as he waited in line at the Central Harlem Neighborhood Manpower Center, 2090 Seventh Avenue.

"I've been doing illegal things all my life. I've supported myself by picking up numbers and selling reefers. I would do a lot of favors for people. If your car got stolen, I would steal you another one," he said.

William Julien, the regional director of the Department of Employment, who was at the Central Harlem office yesterday, said: "We're handling a very difficult situation. "It's like giving an aspirin to a cancer patient. It isn't going to cool people off. It's going to stir them up. At least it shows you these people really want to work."□

Chicago Cops Kill Black Youth, 15

(Chicago, Ill.) - A 15-year-old Black Southside Chicago youth, Demetrius Thomas, was shot to death last week by two Chicago police officers who had supposedly come to his home answering a call for assistance.

According to an eyewitness account given to Chicago Black Panther Party members, the Thomas family was celebrating the 17th birthday of the slain youth's brother Anthony. Demetrius, Anthony and another brother, Henry, went upstairs to check out some footsteps heard in the upstairs apartment of their sister Isabella Harper.

Once upstairs the three brothers chased off three burglars attempting to steal a stereo set. Despite the objections of other family members, Isabella decided to call the police.

Unannounced and unidentified, the plainclothes cop kicked in the Thomas apartment's front door, pointed his gun at the head of a guest in a threatening manner. This caused others at the party to flee to the rear of the home, seeking cover.

When the White man yelled out that he was a police officer a member of the Thomas family approached the cop stating, "This is my house. Show me your badge."

About this time a volley of shots were heard coming from the back of the apartment. Young Demetrius Thomas was found dying in the back of his home by his family.

The police officers who shot Johnson, William Patterson and Edward Czoski, claim that they thought the slain youth had a gun, which was never found. Demetrius died from two shotgun blasts in the back and two .38 caliber bullet wounds in the right thigh and left calf.

Thomas was the sixth person to be killed by Chicago police in the last, four months. The current rash of police murders started with the killing of a White suspect. He was handcuffed and shot in the back as he ran down an alley.□